

## THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Balancing...  
Chancellor Nigel Lawson talks exclusively to Kenneth Fleet and Frances Williams about public spending, taxation and the economy.



...the books  
Sir John Plumb reviews Robert Rhodes James's biography of Albert, Prince Consort. Plus Woodrow Wyatt on Wodehouse, Andrew Sinclair on fiction and Piers Brendon on John Campbell's biography of F. E. Smith.

Words...  
Michael Hamlyn reports on the first day of the Commonwealth summit conference in Delhi.

...and pictures  
Profile of John Piper, artist, as he approaches his eightieth birthday.

## Benn seeks by-election nomination

Mr Wedgwood Benn will be a candidate for the Labour Party nomination in the Cheshire by-election, it was confirmed yesterday.

Supporters of Mr Benn in the local party had contacted him on Monday night after reports in the local evening newspaper had suggested that he might not seek the nomination. He told them that he would accept a nomination.

## Grenada leader

Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, told his closest advisers that Mr Alistair McIntyre has finally accepted the job of head of Government and will arrive on the island on Sunday.

Super fire, page 5

## Denktas snub

VIP facilities at Heathrow airport were denied to Mr Rauf Denktas, leader of the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state, when he arrived from New York on a two-day visit.

EEC diplomacy, page 6

## Mortgage blow

The Abbey National, which has broken with the building society cartel, decided against cutting its mortgage rate from 11.25 per cent.

Page 17

## Falklands victim

The family of a soldier killed in the Falklands has been told that he was a victim of British shelling, not Argentine action.

Page 3

## Lynch stays

Monte Lynch, the Surrey batsman, has ignored the advice of his county and is staying with the rebel West Indian tourists in South Africa, thus putting his cricket future at risk.

Page 22

Leader page 11  
Letters: On investment, from Professor W. H. Buit; religious experience, from the Rev Dr K. Slack

Leading articles: Germany and the West; Housing policy; Agricultural tenancies

Features, pages 8, 9, 10

The cars that ate our towns, by Sir Colin Buchanan; London touches the heart of Poland; All-in war; Spectrum: design for high living; The Wednesday Page; private medicine's hidden extras

Obituary, page 12

Professor Brenda Ryman, Mrs Naomi Thomas

Home News 2-5

Obituary 5-7

Parliament 4

Arts 12, 15

Property 25

Books 16

Sale Room 2

Business 17-20

Science 23

Chess 2

Sport 28

Court 12

TV & Radio 27

Crossword 28

Theatre, etc 27

Diary 18

Universities 12

Events 28

Weather 28

Law Report 16

Wills 12

## Ministers criticize absent Thatcher over spending cuts

● Cabinet Ministers complained last night that they were kept in ignorance of the consequences of their recent decisions to cut public spending. And, as the Prime Minister arrived in India to meet other Commonwealth leaders, two Cabinet members made speeches heavily critical of her views and attitudes.

● Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Cabinet ministers have complained that they were left in complete ignorance of the political consequences of some of the decisions taken at the November 10 Downing Street meeting on public expenditure targets.

It was revealed last night, for example, that Mr Norman Fowler's £230m package of cuts in housing assistance and rate rebates had been approved by ministers without the benefit of background briefing or detailed Cabinet discussion.

Ministers have since been startled to learn that a married man with a gross income of £135 a week, including child benefit, with one child at school and another child of 17 living at home, will lose rent rebate of £6.23 a week and rate rebate of £8.88 from next April, a net loss of more than £28 a week, on a gross total, which had little meaning.

The point was being made

## Fowler challenges argument for cuts

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, last night shot down one of the key arguments used by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for long-term spending cuts - the prospective increase in the pensioner population.

He said in a speech in Brent north London: "The numbers of people over 65 - who will have risen by more than one-third over the past 20 years - will now remain more or less stable as a proportion of the population until about 2010."

But Mrs Thatcher last cited the potential "burden" of population changes in arguing for long-term spending re-appraisal, when she commented on July 28, in an ITN interview: "By the time people like me are old age pensioners, there are going to be more than there are now."

The Prime Minister, who is 58, said: "You always have to look at the burden of your social services on the working population because everything comes from them".

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said in a London Weekend Television interview on *Weekend World* last Sunday that there was "constant pressure from the ageing population".

He added: "There are fundamental trends in the economy and in society which, if we are not careful, are going to lead to a resurgence of public expenditure in 20 years' time".

But Mr Fowler last night took his challenge to Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lawson further than the facts alone, arguing that social

Mr Fowler: call for a "rational" appraisal

Mr Fowler then directly took on Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lawson when he said: "The fundamental case for open debate is, of course, that it provides the opportunity for agreement on the problems and the cost of resolving them. And let us be clear: facts do not all run one way."

"A view being put with increasing frequency is that the emerging cost of the elderly is going to place unbearable strains on the population at work. Is that a fair summary?

Continued on page 2, col 7

Continued on page 2, col 7

Commons clash on Exchange exemption Bill

A political argument erupted yesterday as the Government moved to halt a court action against the Stock Exchange by exempting its rules from the Restrictive Practices Act.

Mr Peter Shore, Opposition spokesman for trade and industry, said that such a flagrant ministerial intervention during a judicial process was unprecedented.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, presented the Stock Exchange Exemption Bill for its second reading.

Parliament, page 4

Finance and Industry, page 17

## Greek ship in Gulf hit by Iraqi 'Exocet'

A Greek merchant vessel sank in the Gulf after an Iraqi missile attack. All nineteen crew - eleven Greeks, six Sri Lankans and two Indians - were saved.

Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Service reported that the Antigoni was struck by an Exocet on Monday while leaving the Iranian port of Bushire. The Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine would not confirm that the missile was an Exocet.

The crew abandoned ship in a lifeboat. Later, there was a second explosion and the ship sank.

Continued on page 2, col 7

## INLA informer says police turned blind eye to his crimes

A terrorist "supergrass" said yesterday that Special Branch detectives ignored his criminal activity in return for information on suspects.

The Irish National Liberation Army member, known as witness A, also alleged that detectives allowed him to keep the proceeds from armed robberies as well as paying him £25 a week.

The allegations were made as the informer, who has implicated 18 people on 75 terrorist charges, was being cross-examined by defence lawyers at Belfast Crown Court.

At first the man refused to identify the people the Special Branch wanted information about.

Several times after he was asked to say what names detectives had put to him he replied: "I don't wish to."

But Lord Justice Gibson said he could write down the names, he said: "OK I'll tell the truth - it was Gerard Steenson."

Steenson, from Belfast, is one of the 18 defendants. On the informer's evidence he is accused of soliciting him to murder Mr Harold McCusker, Official Unionist MP for Upper Bann.

Steenson is also charged with firearms offences and membership of the INLA.

Later A agreed with the defence that he had been reluctant to answer the question because of the obvious conclusion the court would have drawn from his answer. Defence counsel said: "I would suggest that the reason is obvious; that you did not want to say it because you realized that the conclusion the court would draw was that you in fact were setting Steenson up at the behest of the police."

The man replied: "That would be right."

The defence counsel was not named for security reasons.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

## NCB shelves plan to impose pay offer

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Coal board leaders have shelved plans to impose the six per cent pay offer on miners after coalfield reports showing that members of the National Union of Mineworkers are working harder in order to make up money they are losing through the national overtime ban now in its fourth week.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the National Coal Board, and other senior board officials are said to be "relaxed" about the impact of the overtime ban. They have also put on ice plans to ballot all 190,000 miners over the heads of the NUM. The board yesterday met the full union executive in one of

the twice-yearly discussion meetings on the state of the industry. It became clear after the two-hour meeting that union hopes of winning agreement from the board for a joint approach to the Government for further assistance to the industry are likely to be dashed.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM President, indicated after the meeting that the union wanted action from the Government on a wide range of issues, including writing off the NCB's huge loan debt, controls on coal imports and extra grants to the industry along the lines of European competitors.

## Spending inquiry by police

The alleged irregular spending of over £28,000 by the Chief Constable of Derbyshire on luxury fittings in his office at police headquarters is to be fully investigated by the county treasurer, it was decided at a special meeting yesterday.

Derbyshire County Council policy and finance committee unanimously agreed to request the chief constable, Mr Alfred Parfitt, to cooperate with the treasurer, who was told to carry out an audit investigation to be submitted at a later date to the police committee.

The fittings were alleged to include a folding partition costing more than £3,000, a desk at over £1,000 and two armchairs costing almost £600 each.

## Christmas kiss may cost more this year

The traditional Christmas kiss under the mistletoe will be more expensive this year. When the first of the season's holly and mistletoe sales was held yesterday at Tewkesbury, Wells, Hereford and Worcester, prices for mistletoe reached £40 a cwt, believed to a record.

Holly and Christmas tree prices seem likely to be about the same as last year. Yesterday first quality Christmas trees sold up to 60p a foot.

## Shake-up of British tourist boards

responsibility of promoting Britain overseas"

Mr Black, who is 57, and a member of the Hongkong Tourist Board, will also take over as chairman of the English board when its current head Mr Michael Montague leaves the post.

The Government believes the rationalization of BTA and English Tourist Board activities could best occur under a single chairman', Mr Lamont said.

The authority has been told to hand over its remaining responsibilities within the United Kingdom to the national boards of England, Wales and Scotland "so it may concentrate on its prime re-

The aircraft carrier HMS Hermes sailing into Portsmouth yesterday after what was probably her last active service.

## Striking Land Registry unions meeting today

Union representatives are to meet today to decide their next move in the dispute over cost saving measures at the Land Registry which is causing delays for house buyers over searches.

So far, just over 500 staff are on strike at the Land Registry's 12 regional offices, most of them at Gloucester, which has meant that in certain cases searches have taken two weeks instead of 48 hours. The remainder of the 7,000 civil servants involved in the work are operating normally.

A spokesman for the Society of Civil and Public Servants said last night that neither side wanted to escalate the dispute.

## Chess moves

Several misprints occurred in the score of the first game of the Kasparov-Korchnoi encounter yesterday. 5 P-Q3 should have read 5 P-Q3; 20 Q-Q3 should have been 20 Q-Q3 ch. 34 P-P should have been P-P, and Black's 52nd move was P-B7.

Overseas selling prices

Austria 80c; Belgium 80c; Canada 80c; France 75c; Germany 80c; Greece 75c; Italy 75c; Japan 100c; Luxembourg 120c; New Zealand 100c; Norway 120c; Portugal 120c; Spain 100c; Switzerland 120c; Turkey 120c; U.S.A. 120c; Yugoslavia 120c.

## Mark the occasion with Cross

For more than a hundred years Cross has been synonymous with the finest writing instruments the world has ever known. Exquisitely fashioned in solid 14 and 15 carat gold, rolled gold, sterling silver, lustrous chrome and satin black, Cross is thoughtfully priced to suit your needs - from around £11 to £1,100. Engraving is available, and all Cross products are mechanically guaranteed for a lifetime. Yes, a lifetime.

Cross writing instruments are available from selected stores, jewellers and stationers.

POST TODAY (NO STAMP REQUIRED) - To: A. T. Cross (UK) Ltd, Postconcord House, 220 Concorde Street, Luton, Beds LU2 0ER.

Please send me your FREE colour brochure showing the whole range and a list of selected stockists.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

**CROSS**  
SINCE 1848

## Rail cuts too deep, watchdog body says

By Michael Baily  
Transport Editor

Rail services throughout Britain are being heavily cut to save money without the odium of line closures, the rail users' watchdog body alleged yesterday.

East Anglia, Southern Region, Yorkshire and the West Midlands are hit particularly by reductions in evening, weekend, early morning and late night services and more substantial savings are planned when the new 1984 timetables come into operation next May, the Central Transport Consultative Committee said.

On Inter-City services, rolling stock has been cut so drastically that there is massive over-crowding. With poor punctuality arising from defective high-speed locomotives, there is a danger of "destroying the very product BR are trying to promote", Mrs Alison Munro, the committee's chairman, said at a London press conference.

Inter-City's target is to reduce

rolling stock by 40 per cent by 1988 to reduce costs, Mrs Munro said. That was resulting in serious overcrowding, standing in trains, fewer direct services between cities and more inconvenient changes for passengers.

The committee was concerned at the tough new government guidelines for British Rail, bringing forward a grant reduction of nearly £300m by two years to 1986. Mrs Munro said: "That may not allow enough time for new investment to be installed to achieve the necessary savings and costs would have to be reduced by reducing services."

"BR want to get more efficient, and we and the Government want them to be more efficient," Mrs Munro said. "But they are going down that road very fast, and there are enormous dangers."

But British Rail last night said there were no plans for drastic reductions in the new timetable next May.

One reason for recent over-crowding on Inter-City trains was the huge success of the Persil cheap travel offer,



The Queen Mother during her visit yesterday to the Royal College of Music, of which she is patron and president (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## Tories will not be rushed into union reforms, minister says

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, made clear last night that the Government would not be

rushed into further legislation on trade unions and in particular would withstand pressure from business leaders for the introduction of binding procedural agreements.

Speaking at the annual dinner in London of the Institute of Directors, which has been influential in the formation of government attitudes toward the unions, Mr King said: "Before putting legislative measures before Parliament I would need to be

convinced that they would be both workable and effective."

The institute has been

pressing him to take early action to outlaw strikes in essential public services and Mr King said he was considering the introduction of procedure agreements, breach of which by unions would deprive them of immunity from civil action under the law.

He went on: "I do not

propose to repeat the experience of the 1971 Industrial

Relations Act when employers and unions simply decided that no legally enforceable agree-

ments would be negotiated."

The disappointment was

evident in the speech by Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of

Directors, that British business

expected the Government to

tackle the question of banning

strikes in essential services "without undue delay".

Mr King's reluctance to rush

through a fourth stage of trade

union legislation, hot on the

heels of the Bill now going

through Parliament on secret

ballots, will disappoint business leaders who have consistently argued that the Government must not be seen to be going "soft" on the unions.

The talks were being held

separately with Mr Keith Sonnet, local government officer for Nalgo, and Mr David Thomas, deputy secretary of the employers' body, the Local Authorities' Conditions of Service Advisory Board.

Yesterday's talks were the

first move towards negotiation

in the dispute, which has led to 1,200 residential workers going

on all-out strike in 176 homes, and others maintaining an

overtime and admissions ban

which has closed many more homes.

Nalgo is also planning a

national day of action on

December 7, the day after its

ballot result, when staff are

expected to lobby the employers' and union's National Joint Council executive meeting.

Social service leaders have

said that many homes closed by

the dispute may never reopen.

Mr Kenneth Boyce, joint

secretary of the London Directors of Social Services Association, said he did not believe

that "any authority already

committed to privatization" will reopen homes.

Mr Peter Westland, social

services spokesman for the

Association of Metropolitan

Authorities, said children "have

been moved around like parcels

between different local authorities.

Labour argued that the police

would, as a result, have too

sweeping powers. The safeguard of "reasonable suspicion" was

not sufficient and with the

wider range of articles for which

officers could stop and search, would bring them into increased conflict with the public.

Labour argued that the police

would, as a result, have too

sweeping powers. The safeguard of "reasonable suspicion" was

not sufficient and with the

wider range of articles for which

officers could stop and search, would bring them into increased conflict with the public.

Labour argued that the police

would, as a result, have too

sweeping powers. The safeguard of "reasonable suspicion" was

not sufficient and with the

wider range of articles for which

officers could stop and search, would bring them into increased conflict with the public.

Labour argued that the police

would, as a result, have too

sweeping powers. The safeguard of "reasonable suspicion" was

not sufficient and with the

wider range of articles for which

officers could stop and search, would bring them into increased conflict with the public.

Labour argued that the police

would, as a result, have too

sweeping powers. The safeguard of "reasonable suspicion" was

not sufficient and with the

wider range of articles for which

officers could stop and search, would bring them into increased conflict with the public.

Labour argued that the police

would, as a result, have too

sweeping powers. The safeguard of "reasonable

Its 'Rigging lists more cash'

Warning  
nurses on  
pay book

## Ripper police develop computer system to handle big inquiries

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

A computer system to handle large inquiries has been developed by West Yorkshire police.

The Major Incidents Computer Application (MICA) is partly a response to inadequacies in the Yorkshire Ripper inquiry, which was overwhelmed by hundreds of thousands of paper records.

Officers without previous computing experience are able to enter or retrieve information from the system.

For example, if a detective wants to know whether a white Cortina owned by a man with a Welsh accent, grey hair and tattoos was in the Red Lion car park on a series of dates, he enters the question on the keyboard in a simple inquiry language called "English", the answer is displayed on the screen.

Microdata, its Hemel Hempstead-based manufacturer, unveiled the system in London yesterday. Mr Jerry Cauley, its managing director, said: "Mica is at least two years ahead of any comparable system cur-

rently under development in the UK."

West Yorkshire police have worked with Microdata and Ibis, a software company based in Bristol, to develop MICA over the past year.

It has been used in seven murder inquiries, in West Yorkshire and on a trial basis by three West Midlands forces, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

Derbyshire borrowed a prototype in the summer to help in the hunt for the killer of Diana Tavers, aged 16, of Glossop.

A man has been charged with her murder. Nottinghamshire is evaluating MICA, which was used in the unsolved investigation into last month's murder of Colette Aram, aged 16.

In West Yorkshire, MICA is being tested alongside the conventional manual methods.

The police say that they are "satisfied with assistance it provides", but will not reveal details of its use of future plans.

The Ripper investigation was seriously handicapped by the

scratches stored at 100,000 words a minute.

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 23 1983

HOME NEWS

3



## 'Character' certificate for pupils

By David Walker  
Social Policy Correspondent

The Government is considering giving all school leavers a certificate describing their character, behaviour and sporting achievements as well as their academic record.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, said yesterday that a draft statement will be made next week giving details of the new certificates, which have been pioneered by several Labour-controlled authorities.

He said: "They will be particularly encouraging for those who at the moment leave school with almost no academic achievement to their credit. They would help employers find out about the character of school-leavers as well as their examination performance.

## Police chief to face court

Det Chief Insp Robert Warner, head of Lincolnshire fraud and drug squad, has been summoned to appear in court in connection with the police campaign in Nottingham against "kerb crawling".

Nottinghamshire police confirmed yesterday that Mr Warner had been summoned to appear before Nottingham Magistrates' Court on December 20. He has entered a denial.

## Kenny Everett admonished

Kenny Everett has been admonished by the controller of Radio 2, Mr Bryan Marriott, for remarks about the Prime Minister in his programme on Saturday.

Mr Everett ended with the comment: When Britain was an empire, we were ruled by an emperor. When we became a kingdom, we were ruled by a king. Now we're a country, we're ruled by Margaret Thatcher."

## Police interview jeweller

Two British police officers, who went last week to see Mr Robert Chatwin, the Midlands jeweller who is awaiting trial in Spain on fraud charges, said yesterday in Denia, near Alicante, that he had given them names of up to nine people in whom they are interested. They indicated that on their return later this week they will be considering possible action against those named.

## Freshly-cut cheese is shoppers' favourite

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

For the first time in many years, British shoppers are showing a preference for fresh cheese cut at the counter rather than in prepacks, according to Dairy Crest, the manufacturing and marketing subsidiary of the Milk Marketing Board.

The change is being compared with the rejection of pasteurised keg beer in favour of traditional draught brews under the influence of the Campaign for Real Ale. But although there is a body

## Paratrooper killed by British shelling

By John Witherow

A paratrooper whose parents thought he had been killed by the Argentines died under British shelling on the last day of the Falklands conflict.

The Ministry of Defence was forced some weeks ago to tell the family of Private David Parr, aged 24, the truth because of the publication of a book on the role of the 2 Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, by one of its most distinguished former commanders, Major-General John Frost.

Major-General Frost, who led

In 2 Para Falklands, the general says that Private Parr, of Oulton Broad, near Lowestoft, narrowly escaped death when a bullet lodged in his naval. But was killed instantly by British shelling during the assault on Wireless Ridge.

The book, also angered the ministry by revealing the name of the medical sergeant who as an act of mercy shot a mortally wounded Argentine.

He also disclosed that Major Chris Keeble, who led the attack on Goose Green after Colonel H. Jones, VC, was killed, had drawn a pistol to persuade a Royal Marine to ferry paratroopers to another part of the island.

2 Para Falklands (Buchen and Enright, £7.95).

## Police delay offer to Waldorf

By Stewart Tander  
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard has yet to respond to the compensation claim made by Mr Steven Waldorf, the freelance film editor shot by mistake by officers in a police operation last January.

Yesterday Mr Arwyn Hopkins, Mr Waldorf's legal adviser, said that a figure had been put to the Yard but no decision had been taken. Hopkins refused to say how much Mr Waldorf was claiming.

Last month two detectives were acquitted by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of charges involving the shooting of Mr Waldorf. Det. Constables John Jardine and Peter Finch are still suspended from duty while a report on possible disciplinary proceedings is completed.

The report, which is being studied by Mr James Sewell, Deputy Assistant Commissioner and head of the complaints investigation bureau, also covers Det. Constable John Deane who opened fire on Mr Waldorf but was not prosecuted.

## Bruce Lee fails in appeal

By David Nicholson Lord

Lawyers representing Bruce Lee yesterday failed in their attempt at the Court of Appeal to clear him of all of the 26 deaths for which he was convicted. Lee, aged 23, is seeking a retrial of the 11 cases of arson in which the 26 people died.

The court yesterday refused him the right to appeal against conviction for a house fire in December 1979 in Selby Street, Hull, in which three children died.

The court made its decision after ruling that evidence on other fires for which Lee was convicted, indicating that they were accidental, or that he had an alibi, could not be admitted in dealing with the Selby Street fires.

The ruling was disputed by Mr Harry Ognall, QC, representing Lee, he said it could lead to a "grave risk" of serious injustice. Lee, who is disabled and educationally subnormal, confessed to all the fires but later retracted his confessions claiming that police had "badgered" him into them.

Lord Justice Ackner, presiding, said that the remedy lay with the Home Secretary if Lee's case depended on inadmissible evidence. But he cited the considerable public interest into the case and said that a lengthy reserved judgment would be made on the reasons for the ruling. Mr Justice Glidewell and Mr Justice Leggatt agreed.

At Leeds crown court, in January 1981, Lee was convicted of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility and was sentenced to be detained without limit of time. Against legal advice, he had changed his plea to guilty. Much of the evidence was thus not heard.

The hearing continues today.

## Praise for police who faced gunman

Officers from Scotland Yard's Flying Squad who faced a man armed with a sawn-off shotgun were commended for their coolness by a judge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The incident happened only four days after Mr Stephen Waldorf was mistakenly shot by police, but in this case the officers could have not been criticized had they opened fire, the court was told.

Mr Christopher Mitchell, for the prosecution, said: "I would like to commend the officers' coolness and restraint."

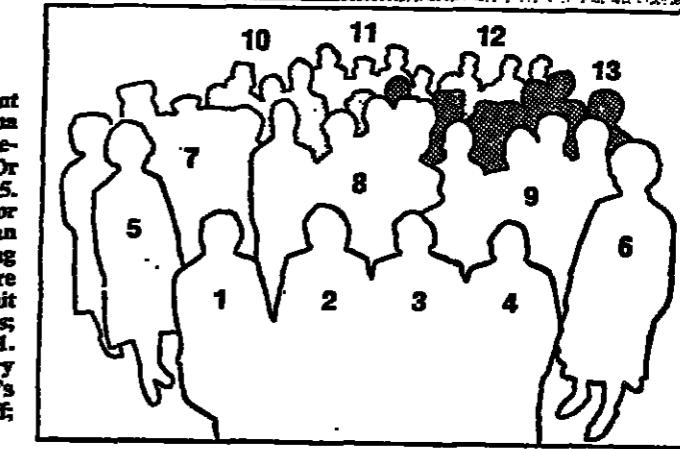
Angol of Stowmarket House, Cowley Road, Stockwell, southwest London, was jailed for a total of seven years after admitting two building society robberies, conspiracy to rob and possession of a firearm.

Edmon Anderson, aged 24, of Tyler Street, Greenwich, south-east London, was also jailed for a total of seven years after admitting two robberies, conspiracy to rob and possession of a firearm.

Anderson, Mr Mitchell told the court, was the brains behind a series of armed raids on building societies all over London.

## Want to know why your energy bills so high? Ask the pilot

Richard Cooke, consultant paediatrician; 3. Mr Usama Abdulla, consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist; 4. Dr John Beddoe, anaesthetist; 5. Mrs Maria Ryan, senior nursing officer; 6. Miss Jean Farrington, senior nursing officer; 7. Delivery suite theatre staff; 8. Special care baby unit staff; 9. Theatre technicians; 10. X-ray unit staff; 11. Liverpool Royal Infirmary nurses; 12. Liverpool Women's Hospital infirmary unit staff; 13. Ante- and post-natal staff.



Any glider pilot will tell you that a glider rises on hot air currents, or thermals. And that one of the best places to find a thermal is over a factory.

Great for the pilot, but not so hot for you if you're running the factory. Because the hot air he's using could be costing you a fortune in wasted energy.

Exactly how much could bring you down to earth with a bump. Especially when energy costs play such a vital part in production costs.

However, with the help you can receive from the Energy Conservation Demonstration Projects Scheme, there's a lot you can do about controlling your energy use.

Since the scheme was set up we've advised many companies with similar problems. A couple of years ago, we helped Pilkington Brothers at their glass works.

In a nutshell, the melting of glass produces a lot of waste heat. Some obviously can't be reused because of pollution, but a considerable amount can.

What Pilkington did was to install a system that used the hot air that could be recycled, to heat their warehouse to prevent condensation from forming on the stored glass.

The estimated annual savings will enable the scheme to pay for itself in three years. Perhaps you could install a scheme on

similar lines? To find out, send in the coupon and we'll send you details of this and other ways to save energy.

It's good news for you, but perhaps not quite such good news for the pilot.

To: The Energy Efficiency Office, PO Box 702, London SW20 8SZ. Please send me more information on waste heat recovery and how I can make better use of energy.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE

## PARLIAMENT November 22 1983

## Tebbit denies selling out to the City

## STOCK EXCHANGE

It was not merely desirable but well nigh essential that the Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill be enacted, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said when he moved the second reading of the Bill in the Commons.

He said that as a consequence of its reference to the Restrictive Trade Practices Court in 1979 the Stock Exchange had become pernicious, not in the sense of being afraid, but in the sense of being set in stone, unable to meet the challenges of a changing world.

The Bill would exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976 and end the court action. It was estimated the Bill would result in a saving of public expenditure on legal costs of about £500,000.

Going over the history, Mr Tebbit said that despite the offer of the Stock Exchange to undertake the review of its rules in which the Government and the Bank of England would have more certain control of the exchanges, the then Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection (Mr John Fraser) decided in February 1979 against a request of the Stock Exchange that it should be removed from the scope of the restrictive practices legislation.

By 1979 the Stock Exchange was in need of change in order to carry on its business and carry out its responsibilities to investors. In the four years since then, it had become clear that the court action had become a serious and chronic barrier to change.

To the satisfaction of the custodians of the vested interests of trade unions, industrial relations agreements between trade unions and employers were outside the scope of the Act. By and large, the less well-protected workers excluded. The Bill would be a statute which exempted the Stock Exchange.

The Government required necessary changes to be made as part of the bargain under which the action was to be ended and the Stock Exchange was to be exempted.

For the first time lay members would be appointed to the council of the Stock Exchange. They would account for up to 25 per cent of the council and would be appointed by that council with the approval of the Governor of the Bank of England.

At least five lay members were to join the council in the next month. A new membership appeals body entirely independent of the Stock Exchange members of the council was being established.

If the council objected to an application for membership, the appeal body would be able to review the position and if the applicant met the requirements would be able to overrule the council's decision. The appeals body could include lay council members but Stock Exchange members were ineligible. On the exchanges' existing appeals committee on disciplinary matters, people who were not Stock Exchange members of the council would constitute a majority.

These changes would allow the influence of Stock Exchange users to be felt at the centre of policy-making in the exchange and would ensure refusal or admission to membership of the exchange was seen to be objective.

A further change - details of which would be announced in a day or two - was that it would be

possible for non-members of the exchange to serve as non-executive directors of limited corporate members of the council provided there was a majority of directors who were Stock Exchange members.

This provision further liberalized existing rules which allowed any single non-member to own up to 20.9 per cent of the capital of limited corporate members of the Stock Exchange.

However, part of the agreement which had attracted most attention was the undertaking to dismantle rules prohibiting the minimum scales of commission. The council had already announced its decision to abolish minimum commissions for over-the-counter securities and the relevant rule changes would take effect at the beginning of April 1984.

Now it was considering various options for the further steps which were needed before December 31, 1986 - the date by which it had undertaken to dismantle minimum commissions completely.

In a truly a groundbreaking move, it was decided that all remaining scales might have been completed - the so-called "big bang approach". The effects of breaking the log jam had already been quite remarkable. The impetus for change seemed to be growing. An unprecedented debate had been sparked off by the decision to ask Parliament to take this case out of court.

It was not only or indeed primarily for the Government to take decisions on the long-term future of the securities industry in Britain. He did not wish for the Secretary of State to play and regulate the market. It was a task for those more expert in the securities market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state industries into ownership of the public; to see the investor

market and for those who wished to trade in it.

His interest was threefold: to ensure that the Stock Exchange continued as an effective market in which industry and commerce could seek finance. The Government could issue gilts and from time to time liberate state

Divorce in Britain: 3

## Hailsham denies Bill favours middle-class men

Lord Hailsham said on Monday in the Lords that the new divorce Bill had been widely misunderstood and distorted. It would not, he argued, make divorce easier. JOHN WITHEROW, in the final part of our series, looks at the controversy surrounding the Bill.

Is the reform of the divorce law now before Parliament a male, middle-class Bill, or in the words of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, "Justice! Justice! Tempered with mercy and compassion"?

No divorce reform has ever failed to provoke controversy and the present legislation is no exception. To its supporters it is a step towards a clean break and putting an end to the "alimony drones" and "divorce bounty hunters" who have a "meal ticket" for life.

But to its opponents it is a law intended to help the tiny minority of well-off men with demanding second wives who keep their ex-wives on maintenance. The churches too are alarmed by the proposed reduction of the minimum period of marriage from three years to 12 months.

### Young childless women affected

The Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill is the first important piece of government legislation on divorce for more than a decade and is based on a Law Commission report of 1981. It challenges the concept that a husband should maintain a former wife indefinitely, places greater emphasis on conduct in marriage, proposes turning all divorces in the first year of marriage, and gives greater priority to the needs of children.

But will the Bill, which could become law within a year, make much difference? Some registrars maintain it will affect only 10 per cent of cases and that the courts will continue to dispense justice in a paternalistic fashion, accepting that women are often at a disadvantage and need protection.

Lord Hailsham, appearing on the television programme *Credo*, argued that fears about the Bill were unfounded and that it would not affect divorced women with young children. He denied claims by one-parent family groups that it would lead to a reduction in the payment of maintenance and a greater reliance on supplementary benefits.

The people who would be affected, he implied, would be young childless women, and those whose children had grown up who would see a "tapering off" of maintenance over a period of years.

The Bill is generally being welcomed by the legal establishment. Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division at the High Court, said it was "a step in the right direction in the financial field".

But for others it does not go far enough. Some judges would like to have seen conciliation included, which would ease pressure on the courts, with couples agreeing first on uncontested areas.

The Campaign for Justice in Divorce, which has been an

Concluded

Disarmament defeat

## Remember the past, Churchill tells CND

British disarmament, however desirable, could never take precedence over the maintenance of peace in a nuclear age, Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Davyhulme, told students at the Oxford union.

He was opposing the motion "That Britain can and should remove all nuclear weapons from her shores." It was defeated by 215 votes to 195.

He said: "There is no merit in disarmament if it undermines peace, only if it buttresses peace. There is another way forward without the reckless gamble of unilateral disarmament."

And Mr Churchill had a particular message for the secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Monsignor Bruce Kent and others concerning the cause of one-sided British disarmament. Said Mr Churchill: "Remember the lessons of history".

Pointing to a plaque on the wall behind the seat of the union president, Mr Neale Stevenson, Mr Churchill said during Monday night's debate: "Four of your predecessors gave their lives in the last war."



Mr. Winston Churchill: "Another way forward"

Mr. Denzil Davies: "No case for cruise"

## Reagan wins the war and writes the history

In the last of three articles on the US intervention in Grenada, Trevor Fishlock relates how President Reagan convinced most Americans and some people abroad, that what he did was right.

The Americans have closed their detention camp in Grenada. The use of 10 stifling wooden packing cases as isolation cells for prisoners undergoing interrogation has caused bad publicity at home, and the Americans naturally do not want the generally favourable image of their Grenadian episode to be tarnished.

President Reagan has largely been successful, not only in his military and

political objectives, but in presenting his case. He has convinced most Americans, and some people abroad, that what he did was right.

Some of what the Administration has said has strained credibility and there has been a strong strain of misinformation and disingenuousness in the presentation of events. But it is goals that count.

The Administration winces at the word invasion. So too do quite a few people in the Caribbean. The Administration explains, with an air of weary patience, that it was a rescue of



The right image: US troops preparing to release a member of the revolutionary army.

medical students and the oppressed Grenadians.

The supposed peril of the American students is still disputed. The day before the invasion, the Reagan Administration said they were not in danger. Afterwards it said they were. The head of the medical school said there was no danger. After he had been visited by Administration officials he found that there was.

Had the students felt endangered they could have left. The Administration said the airport at Piarco was closed on October 24, so that students could not have got out had they wanted to. The airport, however, was open and several aircraft flew out.

The call for help from the Organization of East Caribbean States, on October 22, three days before the invasion, was

useful as justification. But it was not vital, any more than the request for help from Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, who said his request, dated October 24, the eve of the invasion, reached Barbados through non-diplomatic channels.

President Reagan had, in any case, ordered urgent invasion planning on October 20. And there is some evidence that

action was considered at least five days before, including a possible rescue of Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, from house arrest.

The Administration inflated the number of Cuban military people on the island. In the end it agreed with Cuban figures. It made much of the arms and bolstered its assertion that, as President Reagan said, Grenada was "a Soviet-Cuban colony being readied for as a major military base to export terror" and "We got there just in time" to prevent Cuban

Apart from anti-aircraft weapons, the arms were not all that impressive at first glance and, to some, seemed not much more than might be towed from a Texas suburb. Washington also invented a "mass grave" to emphasize the savagery of the regime and had to climb down when no such grave was found.

The American press was angry that the invasion took place without reporters being there.

The American military establishment, it is said, had noted British restrictions on reporters in the Falklands. There is a strong view among US military men that reporting of the Vietnam war led to public disengagement, that the press was unpatriotic.

Of course, reporters were allowed into Grenada eventually, but this was against the wishes of the military commanders. They were overridden by the President. Concluded

## US troops come under fire again

From Christopher Thomas St George's

Five United States soldiers came under fire while walking through a heavily wooded area in central Grenada, the American Army announced here yesterday. It was the first attack on US troops in four days and the fifth since the American invasion.

The soldiers, all technicians, were walking along a track in the Grand Etang area when they noticed two men walking in the same direction 50 yards ahead. One of the soldiers noticed a concealed rifle carried by one of the men and shouted a warning. With that the two men spun round and opened fire with rifles.

The US Army said the technicians fired back with pistols and the men fled. There were no injuries on either side and no indication whether the men, both of whom wore identical blue shirts, were Cubans or Grenadians.

News of the attack was announced on the day that the military also reported a substantial reduction in the number of combat troops in Grenada. In the last few days their numbers have been reduced from 2,300 to 1,900 and more will be moved out. All combat troops will have left by the December 23 deadline set by the White House.



## American Airlines announce an easier way to fly two for the price of one non-stop to Dallas.

From now until December 31st 1983, when you accompany a passenger paying the full round-trip Business Class fare, we'll fly you round-trip from Gatwick to Dallas absolutely free of charge.

And should you and your flying partner wish to continue your journey on to Houston, it will cost you only £55 extra return.

All you have to do is choose one of our non-stop Gatwick to Dallas flights on either Sunday, Tuesday or Thursday.

Then leave the rest to us.

After all, we're the only airline that flies non-stop to Dallas.

And pampers you with award-winning service.

Just think of it. Now you can each have a wide, comfortable seat all to yourself.

You won't need to take turns sipping your complimentary cocktail.

Or haggle over the free head-set we provide for in-flight entertainment.

Or suffer the indignity of having to share a dinner plate.

With over 800 American flights daily between more than 75 major US cities, getting where you need to go is as easy as getting there for less.

For further details on our two for the price of one offer and other information, contact your travel agent or ring American Airlines on **AmericanAirlines** 01-629 8817. The all American Airline

## Crisis in Lebanon: Ultimatum to PLO chairman

## Arafat given three days to quit Tripoli

From Our Correspondent

Beirut

Three days grace has been given to Mr Yassir Arafat to get out of Tripoli or face an attack in the city. This is the margin allowed him by Mr Ahmad Jibril, Palestinian rebel leaders whose fighters have driven Arafat's loyalists out of the two Palestinian refugee camps north of Tripoli.

He told reporters yesterday that there would be no compromise. "If he does not go from Tripoli, we will attack him in the streets," he said.

Mr Jibril heads the general command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the most hard-line of the eight factions that make up the Palestine Liberation Organization. He and other Syrian-backed rebels want to oust Mr Arafat as leader of the PLO faction and as head of the PLO.

According to Mr Abu Jihad, chief Arafat military adviser, the rebels were bringing in reinforcements since they declared a nominal ceasefire on Monday. An attack on Tripoli could come as early as today.

Artillery and mortar fire from rebel positions rained on Tripoli yesterday morning, but by afternoon the barrage had stopped. Arafat's loyalists fired from the north of the city toward the Baddawi refugee camp which fell to the rebels last week. The loyalists had been forced to abandon the Nahr el-Bared camp on November 6, four days after the rebel offensive began.

As the fighting continued, two delegations of mediators arrived in Damascus to discuss ways of ending the PLO fighting. Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister met Mr Abdul Halim Khadra, his Syrian counterpart while a delegation of ministers from non-aligned nations, including India, Yugoslavia, Somalia and Cuba, also arrived for talks.

Lebanese leaders have appealed to Mr Arafat to leave Tripoli and spare the Northern port city of 500,000 from harm. Police say many of the residents have fled the city to avoid street clashes and shelling.

The rebels had declared a ceasefire, effective from last Monday, but fighting did not stop. Mr Jibril said yesterday that "this situation will con-



The enemies: Mr Yassir Arafat (left), under threat from Mr Ahmad Jibril the rebel leader



tinue for only three days" and that they will then attack.

● MOSCOW: A senior Arafat aide, Mr Faruk Kadumi, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks with Soviet leaders. Tass said he was on a brief visit, but gave no further details. (Reuters reports).

Informal Arab sources said Mr Kadumi had been invited by the Kremlin to counter-balance a visit here to two weeks ago by Mr Khaddam of Syria.

● PARIS: M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, has shown photographs on French

television purporting to prove that French jets were wholly successful in hitting their intended targets within a Shia Muslim military training camp on the outskirts of Baalbek (Diana Geddes writes).

Not a single bomb fell outside the confines of the 62-acre camp, he insisted.

M Hernu's appearance on television on Monday night, four days after the raid, was prompted by increasingly widespread reports that the attack had been a fiasco.

Robert Fisk, *The Times*

correspondent, visited the Shaih Abdullah camp, which is to the south of Baalbek, (the French originally spoke of having hit military targets to the east), and reported in Monday's paper that the Super Etendard jets appeared to have missed totally their stated targets.

The camp itself was virtually untouched, he said. The only obvious physical damage was to a hotel in Baalbek. The French Government has insisted that no civilian positions were touched.

From Ian Murray  
Brussels

Any attempt to pay Britain its £457m EEC budget rebate for 1983 without consent of the European Parliament will mean that the Community's entire budget will be thrown out, Mr Piet Dankert, the Parliament's president, warned finance ministers in Brussels yesterday.

M Alain Ayache, editor of the paper, which has a circulation of 650,000, said he decided to "buzz" the jury because he believed secrecy often led to machinations that had nothing to do with literary merit. He also wanted to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of a similar exploit of his.

"It was just after de Gaulle had returned to power. In those days, there was none of the sophistication of the modern electronic recording devices and I had to hide in a cupboard to tape the Goncourt jury's comments. Everyone spoke of politics rather than literary merit."

If the Parliament blocks the budget, as it did in 1979, it would still be impossible to pay Britain under the rule which allows the Community to continue to operate under the previous year's figures. This was because the money had to be paid to specific projects and these are not mentioned in the 1983 budget.

M Alain Ayache said that, having listened to his tape, he considered the jury had "worked seriously" this time.

He believed the prize had been awarded to Frédéric Tristant for his novel *Les Egarés* (*The Lost Ones*) to "prove" the much-questioned impartiality of the jury.

From Ian Murray  
Paris

The secret deliberations of the jury for this year's Prix Goncourt, France's most important literary award, were taped by the editor of *Le Mécénat*, a satirical weekly and Friends of the Planning Commission. Mr Zbigniew Majewski, a Deputy Prime Minister responsible for international economic cooperation, was dismissed and his functions assigned to Mr Obodowski.

English faith healer, page 10

## EEC sticks to Cyprus diplomacy

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels

Greece did not press for sanctions against either Turkey or the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels yesterday.

Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek minister, chaired the meeting, which agreed that at this stage only diplomatic action was appropriate to try to force the Turkish Cypriots to end their breakaway attempt.

Mr Malcolm Kirkend, British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said "there was no enthusiasm or support for sanctions. Every state excluded them".

It was felt, however, that the UDI might affect the preferential trade agreement between Cyprus and the Community. The main items benefiting from it are fruit and vegetables.

The European Commission has been asked to make a study and report to next week's foreign council in Brussels. It might be agreed that only goods leaving the sector of the island would qualify for preferential treatment.

The commission has also been asked to speed up establishment of a customs union between Cyprus and the Community. This is scheduled for 1990, but negotiations have been slow.

● WASHINGTON: President Reagan has appealed to President Kyriakou of Cyprus not to let the "ill-advised" UDI stand in the way of a negotiated settlement (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Reagan, during a meeting with President Kyriakou on Monday, said he stood four-square behind the good-works mission of Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, to re-establish dialogue between the Greek and Turkish communities on the island. President Reagan restated his "deep distress" at the UDI, which the United States has condemned.

Mr Ilter Turkmen, Foreign Minister of Turkey, said here that the UDI was presented as an interim step and the aim was to continue intercommunal negotiations for a peaceful, lasting settlement.

Hijack fails

Chicago (AP) - A man who said he had a bomb commanded a Republic Airlines DC9 and demanded to speak to the Rev Jesse Jackson, a contender for the US presidency. He was tackled and subdued by passengers and no bomb was found.

## Njonjo inquiry delayed for two months

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

A judicial inquiry into what has been described here as Kenya's Watergate - allegations that the former Constitutional Affairs Minister, Mr Charles Njonjo, was being groomed by an unnamed foreign power to be Kenya's next President - was yesterday adjourned until January 10.

The inquiry, by three High Court judges, was ordered by President Moi to be suspended. Mr Njonjo from his ministerial post last June.

Mr Moi, who first referred to a plot last May, did not name either the alleged traitor or the

## The nuclear debate today and the day after

## Oslo approves deployment by one vote

Oslo (Reuter) - The Norwegian Parliament yesterday rejected by a single vote an opposition proposal that Norway should not support the deployment of new Nato nuclear missiles in Western Europe (Christopher Follett writes).

The 78 to 77 vote came after a 13-hour security debate and the outcome was expected to have been close. Outside Parliament scuffles broke out during the debate between police and 200 anti-missile demonstrators.

The Labour, Liberal and Socialist-left parties called on Parliament to state that Norway

way, while being a member of the Atlantic alliance, opposed putting the new missiles into place in Western Europe.

The general strike action,

which took place between 11.55 am and noon, was called by the powerful 1.3-million member Trade Union Federation on the eve of the first batch of Pershing missiles arriving in West Germany.

During the protest, traffic came to a halt, public transport buses drew into the side of the road, trains went slow, all radio programmes were suspended. Factories and schools also observed the five minutes

silence and police, and 350,000 white-collar union members also took part.

In Copenhagen's central square, people stood motionless just before noon,

● GENEVA: The shortest meeting yet - one hour - between the American and Russian negotiators in the strategic arms reduction talks yesterday was followed by a luncheon for the two delegations hosted by General Edward Rowny, the chief US representative (Alan McGregor writes).

The right is furious with the programme because it says that deterrence has failed and because it provides ammunition for the peace lobby.

Meanwhile, schools and colleges across the country are devoting time to discussion of it and the broader nuclear issue.

Newspapers yesterday reported that many youngsters expressed fear and hopelessness after seeing it.

The New York Times said that the film taught nothing and had little political value. "For all the pompous pretense, this was an entertainment... a horror show, a disaster movie... A hundred million Americans were summoned to be empathetically incinerated and left without a single idea to chew on."

The film was seen by an estimated 100 million Americans on Sunday night. It was, in spite of the terrible events it depicted, a rather banal film, and scientists have been quick to point out that it underplayed the destruction and the nature of the injuries that would be caused by nuclear blast. Certainly film of real-life events at Hiroshima is more horrific.

But the quality of the production notwithstanding *The Day After* has ignited an intense political and public debate.

Some commentators feel it has put President Reagan on the defensive, not

useful purpose. We want to know more about the arms race, to be able to respond to those who are telling us what's good for us. We want answers.

"I have just written to Reagan and Andropov expressing our concern about the deterioration in the relationship between our countries. They haven't even met. It's insane. I have invited them both to Lawrence, just to talk."

The film was seen by an estimated 100 million Americans on Sunday night. It was, in spite of the terrible events it depicted, a rather banal film, and scientists have been quick to point out that it underplayed the destruction and the nature of the injuries that would be caused by nuclear blast. Certainly film of real-life events at Hiroshima is more horrific.

But the quality of the production notwithstanding *The Day After* has ignited an intense political and public debate.

Some commentators feel it has put

President Reagan on the defensive, not

"It had a profound effect on the town. We enjoyed taking part in the movie. It was exciting. But then we had a preview. We came away with a pail over us. No one said anything. We were silent."

In the film Lawrence is affected by the blast and fallout from a nuclear attack on Kansas City 38 miles away. The town is wrecked and dying survivors totter through the ruins.

The Mayor of Lawrence, businessman Mr David Longhurst, said yesterday: "It was a sobering experience. There was our town, our cordial friendly community of 53,000 people, the streets, hospital and buildings we are all familiar with, littered with dead and hopeless survivors. This was us."

"You heard the people in the film saying the things we all say, that it couldn't happen, that those who govern us wouldn't be such madmen. It was chilling. I know it was not a very good film from an artistic point of view, but the impact was tremendous."

"The mood today is not one of despair. People have an intense feeling of wanting to do something about the nuclear threat. Everyone is saying 'what can we do?'

A few are saying that the film was propaganda, playing into the hands of the communists, but that's not the majority feeling. We think Russian parents must have the same feelings for their kids as we do. Most of us feel the film has served a

useful purpose. We want to know more about the arms race, to be able to respond to those who are telling us what's good for us. We want answers.

"I have just written to Reagan and Andropov expressing our concern about the deterioration in the relationship between our countries. They haven't even met. It's insane. I have invited them both to Lawrence, just to talk."

The film was seen by an estimated 100 million Americans on Sunday night. It was, in spite of the terrible events it depicted, a rather banal film, and scientists have been quick to point out that it underplayed the destruction and the nature of the injuries that would be caused by nuclear blast. Certainly film of real-life events at Hiroshima is more horrific.

But the quality of the production notwithstanding *The Day After* has ignited an intense political and public debate.

Some commentators feel it has put

President Reagan on the defensive, not

"It had a profound effect on the town. We enjoyed taking part in the movie. It was exciting. But then we had a preview. We came away with a pail over us. No one said anything. We were silent."

In the film Lawrence is affected by the blast and fallout from a nuclear attack on Kansas City 38 miles away. The town is wrecked and dying survivors totter through the ruins.

The Mayor of Lawrence, businessman Mr David Longhurst, said yesterday: "It was a sobering experience. There was our town, our cordial friendly community of 53,000 people, the streets, hospital and buildings we are all familiar with, littered with dead and hopeless survivors. This was us."

"You heard the people in the film saying the things we all say, that it couldn't happen, that those who govern us wouldn't be such madmen. It was chilling. I know it was not a very good film from an artistic point of view, but the impact was tremendous."

"The mood today is not one of despair. People have an intense feeling of wanting to do something about the nuclear threat. Everyone is saying 'what can we do?'

A few are saying that the film was propaganda, playing into the hands of the communists, but that's not the majority feeling. We think Russian parents must have the same feelings for their kids as we do. Most of us feel the film has served a

useful purpose. We want to know more about the arms race, to be able to respond to those who are telling us what's good for us. We want answers.

"I have just written to Reagan and Andropov expressing our concern about the deterioration in the relationship between our countries. They haven't even met. It's insane. I have invited them both to Lawrence, just to talk."

The film was seen by an estimated 100 million Americans on Sunday night. It was, in spite of the terrible events it depicted, a rather banal film, and scientists have been quick to point out that it underplayed the destruction and the nature of the injuries that would be caused by nuclear blast. Certainly film of real-life events at Hiroshima is more horrific.

But the quality of the production notwithstanding *The Day After* has ignited an intense political and public debate.

Some commentators feel it has put

President Reagan on the defensive, not

"It had a profound effect on the town. We enjoyed taking part in the movie. It was exciting. But then we had a preview. We came away with a pail over us. No one said anything. We were silent."

In the film Lawrence is affected by the blast and fallout from a nuclear attack on Kansas City 38 miles away. The town is wrecked and dying survivors totter through the ruins.

The Mayor of Lawrence, businessman Mr David Longhurst, said yesterday: "It was a sobering experience. There was our town, our cordial friendly community of 53,000 people, the streets, hospital and buildings we are all familiar with, littered with dead and hopeless survivors. This was us."

"You heard the people in the film saying the things we all say, that it couldn't happen, that those who govern us wouldn't be such madmen. It was chilling. I know it was not a very good film from an artistic point of view, but the impact was tremendous."

"The mood today is not one of despair. People have an intense feeling of wanting to do something about the nuclear threat. Everyone is saying 'what can we do?'

A few are saying that the film was propaganda, playing into the hands of the communists, but that's not the majority feeling. We think Russian parents must have the same feelings for their kids as we do. Most of us feel the film has served a

useful purpose. We want to know more about the arms race, to be able to respond to those who are telling us what's good for us. We want answers.

"I have just written to Reagan and Andropov expressing our concern about the deterioration in the relationship between our countries. They haven't even met. It's insane. I have invited them both to Lawrence, just to talk."

The film was seen by an estimated 100 million Americans on Sunday night. It was, in spite of the terrible events it depicted, a rather banal film, and scientists have been quick to point out that it underplayed the destruction and the nature of the injuries that would be caused by nuclear blast. Certainly film of real-life events at Hiroshima is more horrific.

## Thatcher forced to fight on three fronts at Commonwealth talks

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Soon after Mrs Thatcher arrived at Palam airport on a chilly Delhi morning she got her first taste of what the atmosphere of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting will be like.

At a meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, who will be hosting the conference, Mrs Thatcher heard the Indian Prime Minister's views on three of the main concerns of the conference: Namibia, the world economic order and the arms race.

On each subject the conference will attempt to pin Mrs Thatcher on the defensive, on each the British have no clear proposals, but have a well-defined position to explain and to try to gain understanding for.

On Namibia the African delegations are expected to demand some kind of action to break the log-jam caused by the linkage of further movement towards independence with withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The discussions on southern Africa will be formally opened by President Nyerere of Tanzania and he is certain to press the Western five-nation contact group represented here by Canada and Britain for this further progress.

At Melbourne two years ago the contact group nations, which also include West Germany, France and America,

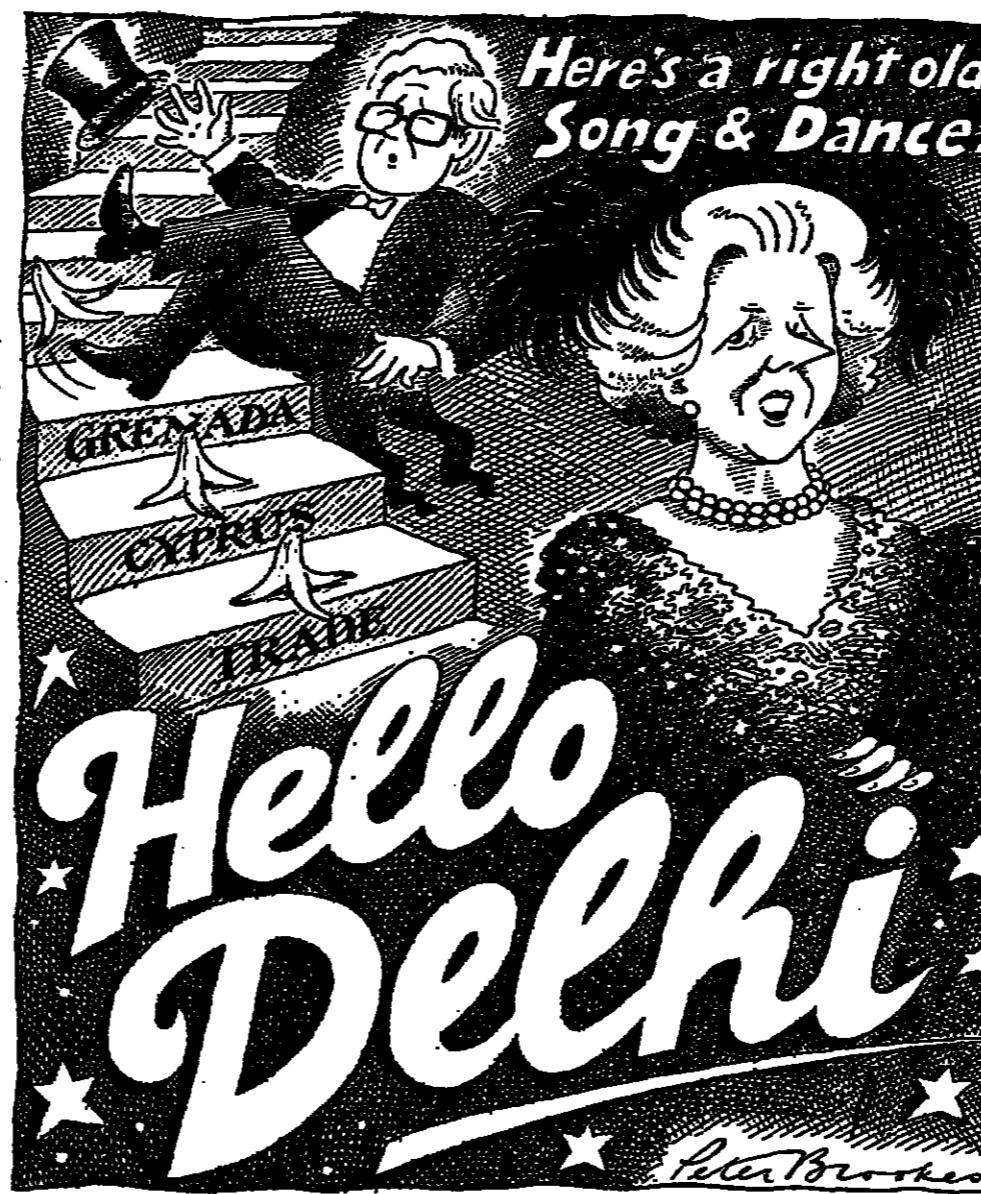
were able to say that things were moving and that they should be allowed to get on with it. This time the concept of "patient diplomacy" which Britain will be arguing in favour of, may be more difficult to put over.

The difficulties may be reduced by the fact that the discussion on southern Africa will not take place until next week, by which time the Commonwealth leaders will have been on retreat to Goa where, in an informal atmosphere such problems may be ironed out. But the presence of Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo), in Delhi lobbying delegations to support his cause will not make it easier.

Much of the discussion may centre on a proposal that President Shagari of Nigeria has floated for an African Commonwealth contingent which may be used to replace the Cubans in Angola.

The British response is that they will be seeking to have some flesh put on the bones of his proposal before they can say whether they think it has any chance of success.

President Shagari will be among the keynote speakers at the opening session today. Also speaking will be Mrs Gandhi; Mrs Thatcher; Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime



## Andropov gets a mention in Pravda

From Richard Owen  
Moscow

*Pravda* marked the anniversary of Mr Yuri Andropov's first speech as party leader last year, but only mentioned his name once in yesterday's front page editorial.

Ten days ago the Soviet press ignored the anniversary of Mr Andropov's election as party leader. The Communist Party newspaper published an article in memory of Mr Andropov's predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev, which criticized the slackness and inefficiency of the Brezhnev years but praised the former leader as an "outstanding figure" who had laid the basis for Soviet policies.

Yesterday's front page *Pravda* editorial repeated Mr Andropov's promise at the November, 1982, Central Committee plenum to improve Soviet living standards. The article praised the subsequent drive for efficiency, labour discipline and economic growth. Most of this was in general terms, however, and Mr Andropov's name was not mentioned at all in connection with the second Central Committee plenum of his leadership in June this year.

The third plenum was due to be held this month but has been delayed, apparently because of Mr Andropov's illness. He has not been seen in public for over three months.

## Battle on Soviet jet leaves 7 dead

Moscow (Reuters) - Seven people were killed in a gunbattle on a Soviet airliner after eight young hijackers tried to force it to fly to Turkey, informed Soviet sources said yesterday.

They said that the group, which came on board in a wedding party, commanded the airliner after it took off from Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, on an internal flight last Friday to the Black Sea port of Batumi.

Shouting broke out after the pilots fooled the hijackers about their route and landed at Tbilisi again. Three crew members and three passengers were killed, the source said, as well as one of the hijackers who was believed to have shot himself.

Georgian television announced the incident over the weekend but said only that a "number of people" had died. The source said that there were five men and three women among the hijackers, some of them the children of prominent Georgian officials and cultural figures.

They went to the airport after a wedding party in Tbilisi with the bride and groom.

The crew members who died were the chief pilot, the flight mechanic and a stewardess.

Government officials have been told that the hijack appeared to have been well prepared. An investigation has been launched into how the group bypassed strict security controls and smuggled weapons on to the airliner.

## Eanes crumbles and sacks army chief

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Submitting to pressure from the Government, President Eanes of Portugal yesterday reluctantly dismissed the Army Chief of Staff, General Garcia dos Santos. His decision came four months after the Cabinet of Mario Soares had first asked for the general's dismissal.

General dos Santos, who is 47, played a prominent role in the army coup that restored democracy to Portugal in 1974. He was the last of the predominantly left-wing army officers who took part in it to retain a high active post in the armed forces.

He has been a strong supporter of Portugal's role in Nato, but has often publicly criticized the alliance partners for failing to give adequate material aid to the Portuguese military.

President Eanes, who had appointed General dos Santos to head the army, chose to ignore the Cabinet's request last July to dismiss him. He was finally forced to comply this week after Dr Soares wrote a letter saying that the Cabinet's wish should be carried out within two weeks.

The President's spokesman said: "The decision to acquiesce to the wishes of the Government over a problem not of the President's making was taken to prevent conflict at a time when the country is experiencing serious difficulties."

President Eanes had earlier consulted General dos Santos and other general staff officers.

This test of strength between the President and the Soares Government is indicative of the tensions between them. It is also an indication of the struggle between the military hierarchy and the civilian politicians for control of the armed forces.

The tension has its basis in the fact that under the constitution the President and the government are elected separately. President Eanes, a left-leaning political independent, has twice been elected by large majorities. No single political party has been able to win an overall majority in parliamentary elections.

Dr Soares's first minority government fell in 1977. His second government - split apart

in the summer of 1978. When he refused to resign as Prime Minister, President Eanes dismissed him. The two have since clashed both publicly and behind the scenes.

The right-of-centre coalition governments which came after the Socialist-Christian Democratic coalition were thwarted at every turn by President Eanes, who vetoed their laws as unconstitutional according to the Marxist-oriented constitution then in effect.

The regional results showed a drop in the Christian Democrat vote but only of 2.5 per cent compared with the last regional elections in 1978.

In Naples the party won back a chunk of the votes lost in the general election. In Reggio Calabria it dropped a little by comparison with June but remained well ahead of any other party. On balance, the country's largest party can be said to have stemmed fears of vote disintegrating.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the country's first Socialist Prime Minister, required good results to give credence to the historic change which his premiership entails.

The Socialists held their regional elections in Trentino-Alto Adige and advanced in Naples and Reggio Calabria and the Republicans also either lost nothing or won ground. The real success was the Communist failure.

The Communists have now lost Naples which they had administered for the past eight years and, in Reggio Calabria, they fell back 8 per cent by comparison with the June election.

The sounding of the electorate was in fact strictly limited - under a million voters were involved and the one region concerned, Trentino-Alto Adige, can scarcely be regarded as typical because of its special ethnic problems on the northern frontier.

Yet great importance was attached to the contests because they represented the first electoral test faced by Signor Craxi's Government since its formation five months ago. Interest was enhanced by the Government's internal difficulties and Signor Craxi's own uncertain handling of them.

Although the majority of the armed forces are now non-political, many officers openly expressed their fears that this government and the previous right-of-centre Government were bent on undoing many of the changes wrought by the revolution.

Another reason President Eanes gave for giving in to the demands of the Government to dismiss General dos Santos was that he wanted to prevent a conflict that was essentially between himself and Signor Craxi's own uncertain handling of them.

Dr Soares's first minority government fell in 1977. His second government - split apart

## Naples poll blow to the left

From Peter Nichols  
Rome

Sights of relief from coalition parties marked the declaration of results in a round of regional and municipal elections in Italy. The Communists, however, were punished losing Naples. The right-of-centre coalition governments which came after the Socialist-Christian Democratic coalition were thwarted at every turn by President Eanes, who vetoed their laws as unconstitutional according to the Marxist-oriented constitution then in effect.

The regional results showed a drop in the Christian Democrat vote but only of 2.5 per cent compared with the last regional elections in 1978.

In Naples the party won back a chunk of the votes lost in the general election. In Reggio Calabria it dropped a little by comparison with June but remained well ahead of any other party. On balance, the country's largest party can be said to have stemmed fears of vote disintegrating.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the country's first Socialist Prime Minister, required good results to give credence to the historic change which his premiership entails.

The Socialists held their regional elections in Trentino-Alto Adige and advanced in Naples and Reggio Calabria and the Republicans also either lost nothing or won ground. The real success was the Communist failure.

The Communists have now lost Naples which they had administered for the past eight years and, in Reggio Calabria, they fell back 8 per cent by comparison with the June election.

The sounding of the electorate was in fact strictly limited - under a million voters were involved and the one region concerned, Trentino-Alto Adige, can scarcely be regarded as typical because of its special ethnic problems on the northern frontier.

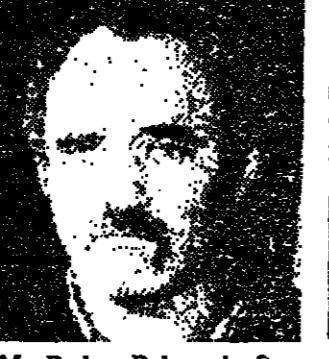
Yet great importance was attached to the contests because they represented the first electoral test faced by Signor Craxi's Government since its formation five months ago. Interest was enhanced by the Government's internal difficulties and Signor Craxi's own uncertain handling of them.

Although the majority of the armed forces are now non-political, many officers openly expressed their fears that this government and the previous right-of-centre Government were bent on undoing many of the changes wrought by the revolution.

Another reason President Eanes gave for giving in to the demands of the Government to dismiss General dos Santos was that he wanted to prevent a conflict that was essentially between himself and Signor Craxi's own uncertain handling of them.

Dr Soares's first minority government fell in 1977. His second government - split apart

## British cabbie charged with murder



Mr Rader: Released after four days.

Mr Paulle: Believed to have implicated himself.

Joan, aged 45, were killed during a burglary at their Granada Hills home in March last year.

On October 12, 1982, Elaine Salomon, aged 39, her daughter, Michelle and her son Mitchell, were killed in their Northridge home during another burglary.

The Superior Court ordered that Mr Paulle be held without bail. Charges were not filed against Mr Rader and he was released on Monday.

Mr Paulle, who was allegedly in southern California during the disappearances, returned here with a Scotland Yard detective to make a statement. Mr Paulle and another Briton, Harvey Rader, aged 41, were arrested last Thursday.

The District Attorney, Mr Robert Philibosian, said evidence indicated that Peter Davis, aged 55, and his wife,

Since the mid-1970s Hong Kong has become the world's

largest per capita consumer of brandy and the fifth largest in overall terms, importing 400,000 cases of brandy a year - about one bottle for every man, woman and child.

Mr Lachlan MacQuarrie, head of the Hongkong Polytechnic School of Social Work,

said - a recent survey has shown a switch from taking Chinese wine with meals to Western beverages.

Hongkong, according to Mr MacQuarrie, was likely to resemble Japan, where alcoholism has become a social problem.

# While others were toying with the idea we forged ahead with business development

Say hello to the Fortune System 32:16. The remarkably powerful desktop computer that the magazine *Practical Computing* said "could well replace a minicomputer for most office purposes" and described as "much more user friendly than the average computer."

It's not altogether surprising, since the Fortune System 32:16 is not your average computer.

Whereas most micro computer hardware and software today is derived from the home/hobby computers of a few years ago, the Fortune System 32:16 was designed specifically for small to medium sized businesses, or departments of large companies.

Based on the highly successful Motorola MC68000 microprocessor chip, it looks like a micro, is as easy to use as a micro, and costs a typically micro price. Yet it behaves more like a minicomputer. The operating system it uses, for example, is UNIX, the powerful and internationally accepted system normally found only on large computer systems.

It's a genuine multi-user computer. Your first workstation can be easily expanded to a number of workstations complete with multiple printers. All users are supported with up to 1 megabyte of main memory, 31 megabytes internal disk storage, and a range of built-in expansion options.

There's also a stand alone executive

workstation model with all the full system facilities, available at a very low "entry" price.

It can communicate with other terminals, minicomputers or mainframes, locally or remotely, as well as supporting a wide range of advanced programming languages such as Cobol, Fortran, Basic and Pascal.

For business applications there's a range of well-proven software packages for accounting, database management, financial modelling and forecasting. In addition, the keyboard features a large number of dedicated function keys for word processing. Fortune: Word is already recognised as one of the most comprehensive yet simple to use W.P. packages on the market.

Your Fortune computer system is supported by a nationwide network of maintenance engineers who provide rapid, on-site service.

To see how this thoroughbred business computer could

make a major contribution to your business efficiency, now and far into the future, simply fill in the coupon. We'll send you the full facts on the Fortune System 32:16.

**FORTUNE SYSTEMS**

To stay ahead we think ahead



Fortune Systems Ltd. 2-14 Shortlands London W6 8DJ Tel: 01-741 5111 Please send me full details of the Fortune System 32:16 desktop computer

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organisation \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



## WEDNESDAY PAGE

## Private medicine's serious shortfall

Mike Arthurs

One in 15 people in this country now has private medical insurance. But how many have read the small print, let alone between the lines? MARY ENSOR tells the story of a baby in an incubator in a private London hospital since her birth

earlier this year. Laura Schwable is covered under BUPA's top benefit scheme in a hospital which claims to work within these rates. The problem is that Laura's uninsured 'extras' are running at over £1,000 a week

Until the Portland Hospital for Women and Children opened in June this year with a special care baby unit (SCBU), there were no intensive care facilities for babies in the private sector in Britain. All very sick babies born in private hospitals, even in the most expensive American-owned clinics like the Humana in St. John's Woods, had no alternative but to be rushed to the nearest National Health SCBU, where they are almost invariably treated free.

Hospital Capital Corporation, who owns the Portland, has been bold in entering this field. Along with special care, the Portland offers neonatal intensive care ("neonatal" describes a baby under 28 days old), a branch of medicine in which astonishing advances have been made in the past two years.

Unfortunately, although this is one area in which the NHS cuts have not yet bitten deep, even large London teaching hospitals are already turning away babies who might otherwise be saved. St Thomas' SCBU cannot admit babies one day in three and those at Guys and University College Hospitals are so understaffed that they are operating at two-thirds capacity.

Some NHS consultants voice grave doubts about the private sector's ability to cope with such specialized treatment. But since pregnancy complications are covered by health schemes and one in 10 babies born after difficulties in labour needs immediate life support, it would seem to make sense to many people with insurance to go to the Portland, where they offer a SCBU alongside the comforts of a hotel.

Victor and Jenny Schwable certainly thought so. They are a young middle-class couple who

acquired BUPA cover in a way which is becoming increasingly typical - Victor's firm offers medical insurance on the London scale as an employee's 'perk'. When it became clear that Jenny's second pregnancy would be difficult, her consultant gynaecologist suggested the Portland because the baby would almost certainly need special care.

On August 20 this year Laura Schwable was born. Three months premature, and weighing just over 1lb 11oz, she went straight into an incubator in the new unit. A few days later she had heart surgery. While the parents agonized over Laura's struggle for life, the hospital administration woke up to an appalling situation it should have foreseen: the exceptionally tiny baby was so ill that her only chance of survival lay in months of the most specialized nursing. A large proportion of the massive cost would be incurred by items which BUPA specifically excludes from claims.

Within a couple of weeks of the birth, the Portland sent BUPA a bill for £4,205 to cover hospital care. On September 10, Victor Schwable sent BUPA a bill he had paid for the birth itself: £1,180. He then paid and sent off more bills, totalling £1,010, for the surgeon's fee for the heart operation and further care. BUPA normally claims to turn bills around within 48 hours but it was not until October 10, exactly a month after he had sent off the first one, that Victor Schwable learned from them that he was liable for nearly £1,000 of the expenditure claimed. There was a shortfall of £345 on the bill for the birth (BUPA disputed the charge) but what really alarmed the Schwables was that they also owed £583 of the £4,025 the hospital had claimed for care. When Victor

phoned the local BUPA branch manager he was told that this was the sum by which the hospital's initial bill had exceeded BUPA's total annual limit of £330 for "diagnostic and paramedical services". The amount of £383 was simply the first instalment in one category of charges that would be the parents' sole responsibility from then on.

At this point, little Laura had a relapse and the Schwables who had borne the strain well up to now, became temporarily distraught. So it was not until October 14 that Victor, confused, upset and angry, confronted Ron Staker, chief executive at the Portland, and demanded an explanation of his liabilities to date.

Mr Staker did not want to alarm anyone. At the hospital was anxious about the baby. Laura's consultant, Dr David Harvey, had said he did not want the parents to worry about money. Harvey, who dresses elegantly and drives a black Porsche, heads the medical advisory committee at the Portland and runs a private practice which includes among the patients Prince William and other royal babies. He is also consultant paediatrician at Queen Charlotte's and if anything had gone wrong he would have transferred Laura to the NHS.

At this meeting, according to Victor Schwable, Mr Staker produced a photocopy sheet detailing these items: pathology, radiology, ultrasound, X-rays and physiotherapy. Laura, in just eight weeks, had needed £4,107 worth of care, some £3,777 over BUPA's annual limit.

The problem facing Mr Staker and the Portland is that BUPA bases its top benefit plan on rates charged by the London teaching hospitals.

According to Mr Staker, "Charges for private patients in NHS hospitals are completely unrealistic. It's a quarter of the real cost of treatment. Not only are babies like Laura treated free, even adults aren't charged properly for the use of an operating theatre and the only charge for X-rays is the consultant's fee. They don't charge at all for medical and surgical items - consumables."

A potential hazard for private patients now is that many recent advances in medicine look like good business but the insurance companies, while publicly avowing commitment to all levels of private health care, are incapable of coping with the bills. Any BUPA-owned hospital would have sent Laura (if it could have found a space) to an NHS unit for intensive care. The capital investment required is so great that few private hospitals of any sort can match the public sector where serious illness is concerned.

So a heavily weighted proportion of seriously ill patients are invisibly subsidized because they have to go private within the NHS. BUPA even offers cash bonuses to subscribers



Jenny and Victor Schwable with Laura: can private health care cope?

who arrange to get NHS treatment free.

At the private Cromwell Hospital which offers exceptional facilities - renal dialysis, renal and cardiac surgery, bone marrow transplants (particularly expensive) and the only private radiotherapy unit in the country - the technical limits set by BUPA's top London Plan are simply ignored. As part of "a very good relationship", the Cromwell has regularized the fairly widespread system whereby BUPA "doubling up" cover in serious cases. This would mean for example, that the limit for baby Laura's diagnostic and paramedical charges rises from £350 to £660. Ron Staker took it for granted that "doubling up" would apply to Laura, but it is not mentioned in the published details of benefits, and the BUPA branch manager told Victor Schwable quite clearly that £330 is as far as they go.

The Cromwell sometimes approaches charities in desperate cases but, as it turned out, no such measures were needed to settle Laura Schwable's bill. BUPA, after

suggesting that the Portland send the baby in an incubator by ambulance to the NHS, agreed to make an open-ended commitment to total cover (excluding the bills which Victor had, perhaps foolishly, already paid).

The near 10 per cent of BUPA claimants who currently find their bills are not met in full may be interested to know that these discretionary payments are commonplace. Persistence is needed to get through to Dr David Gullick at head office ("I'm the tip of the iceberg") authorizing cheques for all sorts of things like outpatient psychiatric treatment and ambulance rides. "It is part of the BUPA pattern" that they currently spend about £1.75m, about 1 per cent of their budget, in this curiously ad hoc way.

When everything was finally settled, Jerry Williams, assistant general manager (operations) made an unsolicited phone call to make sure that the position was clear. He denied that BUPA is in financial trouble (although income barely outstripped payments in 1982) and denied the claim that the annual subscriptions are unrealistically low. He also denied that it is BUPA policy to avoid covering serious illness ("I believe that it is right that the private sector should be a stand-alone system and we ought to be able to provide the facilities for major surgery") and at the same time said that the payment for Laura Schwable would be made "ex gratia" and create no precedent for the future. "We've got now to sit down and work out a policy as to what we are going to do", he said, setting no time limit on decisions which should surely have been taken and made public before the Portland's SCBU opened in June.

And what about the Schwables? Laura weighs 3lb 7oz, can almost breathe on her own now and as soon as she reaches 5lb her parents can take her home. They have no complaints about the hospital at all. Jenny Schwable is still hoping for a boy and she would like to have him at the Portland if she can.

## Living up to the Marks standards

Mrs Elaine Blond lives as befits the last surviving child of the founder of Marks & Spencer, within walking distance of its Marble Arch branch. She occasionally checks on the shop's quality and, if she sees a garment she disapproves of, buys one and sends it to the directors for their opinion. She is a great believer in keeping up standards.

She also believes in the Marks tradition of using money for the benefit of others. Today she is organizing a reception in London for the Blond McIndoe Centre for Medical Research at which the Queen Mother, as patron, will be present. The centre, inspired by the work of Sir Archibald McIndoe, a pioneer in plastic surgery, was set up at East Grinstead 25 years ago by Mrs Blond and her husband, the late Neville Blond.

There have been many and various causes over the years - from helping to run a family planning clinic in the 1930s, to dealing with outbreaks of aristic temperament when her husband became chairman of the English Stage Company at the Royal Court.

They are not causes you would immediately associate with Mrs Blond at first meeting. The door of her flat is opened silently by a maid in a black uniform and the visitor immediately sinks ankle-deep into the pile carpet. Ten yards on, at the other end of the hall, a manservant is there to usher visitors through a door to Mrs Blond's second sitting room.

Being 81 years of age has not hindered her social timetable. After our interview she was off to have dinner with her stepson, Anthony Blond, the publisher. The next evening she was entertaining 12 to dinner. No falling back on Marks & Spencer dishes, either, excellent though they think they are, as she has her own cook.

If it is a case of social life versus causes, however, the causes win. The Blond McIndoe Centre is very close to her heart. She and Neville met Sir Archibald McIndoe when they first made their home in East Grinstead

during the war. In the late 1950s they discussed setting up a research centre together, but Sir Archibald died at an early stage of planning.

The Blonds went ahead on their own and the centre's team of doctors and scientists is now working on methods of preventing rejection in reconstructive surgery. While the war was on, the Blonds gave up half their East Grinstead house to pilots injured in the Battle of Britain, the men whom McIndoe called his "guinea-pigs" in his early work on skin grafting.

"I used to have friends down for the weekend," Mrs Blond said. "We had a huge dining room and I always arranged for the boys who were well enough to join us for dinner. A lot of friends found it very difficult to take, and the choice sometimes came between friends and the boys, so I had to give up some of my friends." Archibald McIndoe was a marvellous man, because apart from being a great surgeon, he was terribly good at keeping up people's courage and making them accept what had happened to them. Neville got the centre off the ground, and the

Medical Research Council has been quite generous, but we could not keep going without private donations."

Mrs Blond became involved in her first major cause after her first marriage at the age of 22. She campaigned for family planning, along with Dr Edith Summerskill, and helped to open a clinic in Manchester where her family lived.

"I held a big meeting in the playroom of our home. Three of us, including myself, were pregnant at the time. We didn't think of it as birth control, but as family planning, and I wish they would go back to it. We opened the first clinic in the city and I think we were pretty brave. There was a lot of opposition and every time we went there we had to be protected by the police.

"A lot of people were against my being involved. I certainly would not have been allowed to do it if I hadn't already been married, having



Elaine Blond at home: Blonds prefer causes

my own children. It was still necessary to explain the principle behind it - spacing your family and having the children when you wanted them. It was all quite different from nowadays."

Asked why she became involved in these causes, the answer is crisp. "I became involved in it because I believed in it. Marks & Spencer has always thought of the welfare of people; I am a member of that family, and was brought up with that philosophy. My father, who died when I was three, looked after other people before he looked after himself. I don't think one needs to look for a motivation for doing good, only for a motivation for doing evil."

She is joint president of the British Committee of the Women's International Zionist Organization, which runs welfare and educational establishments throughout Israel and, more unconventionally, president of the English Stage Company at the Royal Court. Her second husband, Nevil Blond - a Manchester businessman - who became a chief government adviser on transatlantic trade - was the Court's first chairman.

"I held a big meeting in the playroom of our home. Three of us, including myself, were pregnant at the time. We didn't think of it as birth control, but as family planning, and I wish they would go back to it. We opened the first clinic in the city and I think we were pretty brave. There was a lot of opposition and every time we went there we had to be protected by the police.

"A lot of people were against my being involved. I certainly would not have been allowed to do it if I hadn't already been married, having

pudding fanciers may insist on both, and some demand marmalade too.

The point of using breadcrumbs rather than flour is that they make a lighter pudding, and nuts add interest to the texture as well as the flavor.

After discovering how cloyingly sweet some factory-made puddings are, I can understand why "no added sugar" is becoming afad outside the health and wholefood world. With all that dried fruit Christmas pudding certainly does not need much extra sugar, but a little does seem to improve the pudding-bit that holds the fruit together.

To make a fatless pudding, omit the butter and add 120ml (4 fl oz) medium sherry or port.

**Christmas pudding**  
Serves eight to ten  
170g (6oz) currants  
170g (6oz) raisins, preferably muscavado  
110g (4oz) sultanas  
55g (2oz) roughly chopped nuts, almonds, hazels or walnuts  
55g (2oz) soft brown sugar

water to come about halfway up its sides. Bring back to the boil, reduce the heat to a gently bubbling simmer, cover the pan and steam the puddings for six hours, regardless of their size. (If you double the quantities to make one enormous pudding, six hours is still sufficient.) Add more boiling water from time to time to maintain the level.

Then remove the puddings and replace them with fresh papers, not buttered this time. A little extra whisky or brandy can be added to the puddings during cooking.

Stand each basin in a saucepan and pour in boiling

### THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

steaming it for a second time on Christmas Day. Two hours steaming will make the pudding darker still, but the flavor may deteriorate rather than improve.

To serve Christmas pudding turn it on to a heated serving plate and pour over it about two tablespoons of warm brandy. Light the alcohol with a match and take it to table with blue flames licking over it. (Burning holly smells like a bonfire - a nice smell but not at the table.)

Sauces for the pudding are a subject on which people seem to have very strong views. I think brandy butter with lots of orange zest is best but not everyone agrees. Plain cream, whipped or runny, has its advocates, but home-made Christmas pudding can take something sweeter.

It might be a traditional English plum pudding sauce which in Scotland is, or was, called a candle sauce. It might be a German custard sauce of the kind Queen Victoria's chef Francois made, and which was more like a frothy zabaglione than a custard as we know it. And of course it might be a real vanilla custard made with egg yolks and milk and not a hint of flour.

Combine all the ingredients in a bain-marie or bowl. Cook over a glycerine water bath, whisking constantly until sauce increases in volume and becomes light and frothy. Serve immediately.

### Clare Colvin

steaming it for a second time on Christmas Day. Two hours

steaming will make the pudding darker still, but the flavor may deteriorate rather than improve.

To serve Christmas pudding turn it on to a heated serving plate and pour over it about two tablespoons of warm brandy. Light the alcohol with a match and take it to table with blue flames licking over it. (Burning holly smells like a bonfire - a nice smell but not at the table.)

Sauces for the pudding are a subject on which people seem to have very strong views. I think brandy butter with lots of orange zest is best but not everyone agrees. Plain cream, whipped or runny, has its advocates, but home-made Christmas pudding can take something sweeter.

It might be a traditional English plum pudding sauce which in Scotland is, or was, called a candle sauce. It might be a German custard sauce of the kind Queen Victoria's chef Francois made, and which was more like a frothy zabaglione than a custard as we know it. And of course it might be a real vanilla custard made with egg yolks and milk and not a hint of flour.

Combine all the ingredients in a bain-marie or bowl. Cook over a glycerine water bath, whisking constantly until sauce increases in volume and becomes light and frothy. Serve immediately.

### Scandinavian pudding sauce

Serves four

4 egg yolks

55g (2oz) caster sugar

8 tablespoons sweet sherry

1 teaspoon finely grated orange zest

A pinch of salt

Put the sherry and brandy in a pan with the vanilla pod slit lengthwise. Heat the pan almost to boiling point, then remove it from the heat and set it aside for 20 minutes.

Beat together the egg yolks,

sugar and salt until the mixture

is very pale and the whisk

leaves a trail. Slowly add the

acknowledgement of the painting set

Real vanilla custard

Serves eight to ten

750ml (1½ pints) milk

10cm (4 inch) piece vanilla pod, or

2 teaspoons vanilla essence

6 egg yolks

285g (10 oz) caster sugar

A pinch of salt

Put the milk and the vanilla pod slit lengthwise. Heat the pan almost to boiling point, then remove it from the heat and set it aside for 20 minutes.

Beat together the egg yolks,

sugar and salt until the mixture</



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Credit where it's due

"After becoming one of the publishing sensations of the decade, *The Far Pavilions* has been made into a spectacular feature film." So runs a Goldcrest advertisement in a recent issue of *Screen International*, the film-makers' house journal. You would think from reading the advertisement that credit for the film of M M Kaye's novel belonged entirely to Goldcrest, the company behind *Gandhi*, *Chariots of Fire* and *Local Hero*. Not so: the film rights were bought by an independent producer, Geoffrey Reeve, who commissioned the screenplay, invested £150,000 in the project and took all the initial risks, before Goldcrest became involved, agreeing that advertisements for the film would proclaim it to be "A Geoffrey Reeve Production for Goldcrest". Goldcrest has now apologized to Reeve and promised to rectify the matter in future promotions for the film.

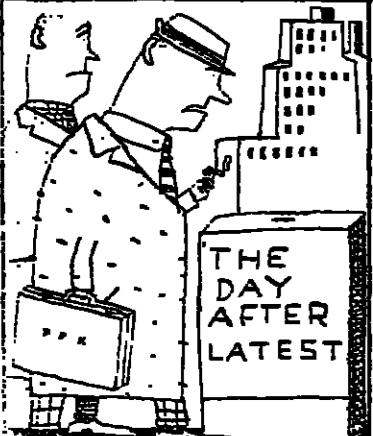
### Tied results

A mutual admiration society has blossomed between Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Conservative MP for Ealing North, Harry Greenway, in their roles as tie designers. The Foreign Secretary was seen admiring Greenway's latest creation – a royal blue tie with a gold horse motif designed for the London Schools Horse Society, which Greenway founded in 1964. Greenway then complimented Howe on his own darker blue number, decorated with small red models of London Bridge and the initials CFMM. The tie was designed by Howe when he was Chancellor for the 1982 Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting in London, and ran into an edition of 100. As top men, both Howe and Greenway are trading a long way behind Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley Central, who takes his own label. During his stint at the Ministry of Defence, he created a wonderful tie which incorporated anchors, wings and crossed swords. The tie was so popular that 12,000 of them were manufactured.

### 'X' factor

A Christmas parcel which included one video film was brought to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to be sent by diplomatic bag to a relative attached to the British Residence in Addis Ababa. The donor was anxious that screening shouldn't destroy the videotapes. But he was told by the person at the desk: "Parcels only go through the X-ray machine if there's a VIP on the same plane."

BARRY FANTONI



"If you missed the film, Larry, there's always the live show"

### Egged on

Sir John Biggs-Davison, the Tory MP for Epping Forest, is familiar with the slings and arrows of protest endured by Michael Heseltine at Manchester University last Wednesday. He says: "At most universities and colleges I have been shouted down, pealed and forced out of halls duly booked by Tory students." Sir John's most daunting experience was at Essex University, "where vandalism and graffiti recalled the Bogside". But it was neither the egg and tomato missiles nor the mob that howled outside that incensed Sir John so much that the student union not even offering to pick up his dry-cleaning tab.

### Negotiating talks?

Attempts to settle the dispute which threatens the bumper Christmas issue of *Radio Times* faltered on Monday night when print union leader Bill Keys was unable to talk to Robert Maxwell, Maxwell, the millionaire publisher who prints the magazine, had lost his voice and Keys could not understand what he was saying over the telephone. Negotiation was taken overnight, and a croaky Maxwell re-entered the fray yesterday.

### Rebounder

The citizens of Rugby voted "Flashman" the most popular choice in a competition to find a name for a new pub being opened by Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries. But the famous bawdier will not be honoured since Rugby headmaster Mr Brian Rees does not approve of the choice. Mr Roger Hunt, the brewery's estate director, said: "Mr Rees did not think it was terribly appropriate. We understand the licensing justices were not too happy with the name either and we didn't want to open our first pub in Rugby by upsetting the school and the magistrates." When the pub opens next month, it will be named after a more reputable old boy of the school – William Webb Ellis – the boy who created rugby football by picking up a football and running forward with it.

PHS

Twenty years on, a look at an important attempt to curb the motorist

## Still fleeing the beloved monster

If you know where to look on the outside walls of Church House, Westminster, you may find cunningly concealed emblems and portraits in the flint work. The portraits are said to be of persons involved in the construction. In the pages of the *Traffic in Towns* report, published by HMSO in November 1963, there may be found, at any rate by us who wrote it, reminders of jokes and leg-pulls and some remarks intended to be provocative.

Some of the last succeeded, others bring but a wry smile as we thumb through the report 20 years later. But there was one calculated long-shot which found its mark. Up to the time of *Traffic in Towns* it had been received doctrine among engineers that if a bypass were to succeed in its purpose of relieving an area of unwanted vehicles it had to be "attractive to traffic", that is, should not be a long, circuitous diversion but should run as closely parallel to the old road as possible. Otherwise it would not be used. But, we argued, if you made the *old road* positively unattractive to traffic by means of a barrier, or a pinch-point, or a toll, traffic would have to use the bypass and there would be no need to align the bypass on the shortest route.

Seeking an example, we hit on the notorious *controversy at Oxford* over plans to relieve The High from the heavy traffic so damaging to the character of this famous street. Numerous schemes had been considered over the years including one – surely the ultimate in terms of attraction to traffic – which followed the line of the Broad Walk south of Merton and Christ church.

At the time we were writing *Traffic in Towns*, however, the city council had decided in favour of a slightly circuitous route through Christchurch Meadow. We were dismayed at the damage this would do the survival of *us in urbe*, where cows still graze almost in the heart of the city.

So we decided to insert a veiled paragraph which, though not openly critical of the council, for that would have been improper in an official report, would be read by the university authorities and give them new heart to challenge the scheme when it came before public inquiry. This is what happened.

I would not claim for a moment that the rejection of the Meadow Road by the minister (Richard Crossman), after the inquiry, was solely the result of the application *Traffic in Towns* doctrine as expounded in my own evidence to the inspector. But the new way of looking at traffic problems – the refusal to accept that the free-flow of traffic by the shortest route was all-important, the insistence that regard be paid to the adverse effects of roads and traffic upon the surroundings – all this, I daresay, influenced the outcome.

Why then, after all the effort, is there still a torrent of traffic in The High? It is not as bad as it might be, for Oxford has taken a number of steps which would do credit to our report – the complete ring road, the ban on heavy vehicles, the park-and-ride system, the closure of Cornmarket and Queen Street to all but buses and taxis, tight control of parking location and charges – but the fact remains that traffic in The High is considerable, as it is of course in far more damaging amounts in many a high street throughout the land.

Why? It is too easy to say that there have not been the resources to enable sufficient road works to be undertaken. The question is more difficult because it poses a dilemma which *Traffic in Towns* sought to resolve but without, I would say, much success in convincing the

doctors cannot meet people's expectations. A country GP reckons to have at best nine minutes for each examination, during which the patient has to strip, be examined and diagnosed and get dressed again.

The second factor is that country priests, especially the younger generations, are more sophisticated than in the past – men with elaborate political opinions (usually with Solidarity sympathies), who read the newspapers and think about economics and what is wrong with the country. In their daily dealings in the parish they are concerned with power – persuading the village schoolteacher or a local farmer to make premises available for religious teaching, or touting for contributions to special welfare funds – rather than with the eternal mysteries.

There is an extraordinary revival in faith-healing, personal astrologers, and mystics in this socialist Catholic country. It is no longer sufficient to divide the nation into those who explain the world according to the scientific laws of Marxism-Leninism and those who put their trust wholly in the divine will of God.

The wisdom of the countryside is superstitions, sprites, *dybbuks*, demons, and secrets have never disappeared from the Polish consciousness. Two factors now appear to be at work, prodigies relatively sophisticated people as well as peasants back to the folk truths.

One is the sapping of confidence in the national health service and its doctors. Working 16-hour days with poor equipment and limited anaesthetic in old-fashioned, unhygienic premises, it is little wonder that the



public that it really needed resolution.

It seems to be generally agreed that *Traffic in Towns* set people thinking in new directions. Its main contribution undoubtedly was to identify the adverse effects of motor traffic – death and injury in accidents, noise and visual pollution – and to weld them together and present them as a major social problem of our time. We were high-minded to a degree about "the environment" as we called it, taking the term out of its older ecological context and applying it to human surroundings.

We really thought everyone would agree and that there would be rapid progress along the lines we sketched out for the amelioration of the worst effects of motor traffic. At the same time, no one could have accused us of neglecting the motor vehicle's role in cities. Perhaps that is why the report seemed to have immediate appeal to conservation lobbies as well as to motor transport organizations.

Well, there is nothing wrong in being high-minded, but I think we misjudged the quirky, contrary way the public was to respond to our environmental pleadings. It is obvious, for example, that the motor-car-using public (half the population, at least) is by no means as steamed-up about the environment as we think they ought to be. Indeed, as we seem perfectly ready to trade off their environment against the freedom to use cars.

Easy use of a car is, to them, part of a good environment. They park their cars on pavements, all over grass verges, in their front gardens along with boats and caravans and they care not a fig about the front room. They are for ever nosing around for the slightest let-up in the parking regulations. They do not care much about the regulations, anyhow, they push in wherever they can, take chances that they won't be caught, and if they are caught, they probably don't pay the fine or someone else pays it for them. Given half a chance they will park in the cathedrals.

They do not even seem to mind about heavy traffic past their houses – there are sections of the North

Circular Road in London where people live in conditions that I would consider intolerable. We are spick and span and apparently change hands at good prices.

Petworth, a charming little town in Sussex, desperately needs a bypass. But every route that is proposed meets furious opposition on environmental grounds. Nothing gets done.

Money comes into it, of course. Urban road works are hideously expensive. In London, for example, property values being what they are, I should doubt whether there is now the slightest chance of reviving the road proposals of the Greater London Development Plan as modified by Layfield but rashly abandoned by the GLC. Yet money is not the main stumbling block. At the root of it is our love – hate relationship with that likeable rogue, the motor vehicle. *Traffic in Towns* was bold accurate in predicting that nothing was going to check the appeal of the motor vehicle. We are bewitched by the rogue's company.

As Geoffrey Crowther wrote in his introduction: "We are nourishing a monster of great potential destructiveness. And yet

however, and this is where the contrariness comes in, it is one thing for people to remain more or less indifferent to the effects of traffic as they are familiar with them, but if they scent a change in the wind, they rise in fury. All hell breaks out at the merest rumour that a new road – an urgently needed bypass, perhaps – is to be built near established houses. Yet, paradoxically, if the new road was there first and the houses were built later, they would sell like hot cakes. People may live happily along the North Circular and local people will boil over with anger.

Dislike, even fear of change, is at the root of this contrariness, and this is what we underestimated. We showed how areas of towns (we called them "environmental areas") could be protected from traffic having no business in the area, but this does involve re-directing the unwanted traffic along selected routes which would form a loose network.

We who wrote the document thought the monster could be caged and tamed, but, as the artful rogue that is, plays on emotions in such diverse ways that no one knows from one day to the next whether to love him or hate him or what to do about him. Did we perhaps in *Traffic in Towns* overstate the case, painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

We who wrote the document thought the monster could be caged and tamed, but, as the artful rogue that is, plays on emotions in such diverse ways that no one knows from one day to the next whether to love him or hate him or what to do about him. Did we perhaps in *Traffic in Towns* overstate the case, painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.

Every turn of the screw in the case,

painting too lurid a picture of the monster's rampages? It is a matter for judgment, to which end I command you, reader, to take a pin, pick out a dozen towns with a pin, visit them, and see if you do not find, despite newly created oases of peace and quiet here and there, that the general picture is one of infestation by motor traffic to the point that you conclude it was no great fault after all to have been high-minded about the environment.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## A FRONT LINE VOTE FOR CRUISE

West Germany has emitted two important signals over the past few days. First the Social Democrats formally repudiated the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, thereby turning against their own former Chancellor and their own policies while in government as well as opening a crack in the bipartisan consensus on security policy which has held for more than twenty years. Then yesterday the Bundestag, with a Christian Democratic majority, formally endorsed the deployment of the new missiles.

These two signals are only superficially contradictory. What they show is a country more divided and doubtful than it has been for some time yet still fundamentally loyal to the Western alliance. Even the Social Democrats have not repudiated Nato or adopted the neutrality of the fringe. They have said two things: that they do not believe these particular weapons enhance their security and that they do not feel the Americans have made sufficient effort to negotiate an agreement at Geneva.

Yet it would be foolish to pretend that they are not giving voice to broader doubts which reflect a change in the mood of the country. West Germany is in the very difficult position of being a major power in the front line of Western defence which is wholly dependent on a foreign power for its nuclear security. This was relatively easy to cope with as long as the United States enjoyed overwhelming nuclear superiority because the risk of challenge was low. With the rise of the Soviet Union to roughly parity two types of doubt

emerged: that the United States might not risk its own annihilation in defence of Europe, or, alternatively, that it might try to confine a conflict to European territory. Placing new missiles in Europe was supposed to allay the first type of doubt but has at the same time exacerbated the second.

A number of factors have contributed to this. One is certainly the loss of confidence in American leadership, especially among the young, over the past decade or so. The West Germans have remained true to the policies of the mid 1960s, coordinated before Soviet behaviour in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Afghanistan, keeping contacts with the East in the hope of reducing tensions and maintaining openings to the people of East Germany. The deterioration in relations between the super powers has reduced allied support for the diplomatic track of West German policy while increasing fears that West Germany could become the helpless victim of a confrontation either in Europe or, more probably, in some other part of the world.

Fusing with these comparatively rational fears has been a modest but significant rise in support for the "Greens", who bring together a wide range of ecologists, idealists, romantics, pacifists and nationalists of left and right in general protest against so many aspects of modern life and the German situation that they are hard to disentangle. Many of the Social Democrats who voted against the missiles last week were hoping by doing so to scoop up a proportion of the Greens. This

could be a perilous exercise but not necessarily wrong if the road leads back again towards the centre before the next election. There is a reasonable chance that it will. Opinion polls show very considerable steadiness in West German opinion, and no surge of support for neutrality. When asked to choose between close relations with the United States and close relations with the Soviet Union only a tiny percentage choose the Soviet Union. However, when asked whether West Germany should seek good relations with both super powers or more with the United States the vote splits more evenly, reflecting not neutrality but a desire to avoid conflict.

The events of the past week should therefore be seen as both a reassurance and a warning. There is reassurance in the fact that a democratically managed government is managing to carry through the policies of the alliance. There is a warning in the divisive effects that this has had on the country in general and the Social Democrats in particular. There are two main lessons to draw from the warning. One is that the central consensus in West German politics will not hold unless it is part of a Nato consensus on East-West relations. The other is that West Germany's growing self-confidence and distance from the Nazi period are increasingly difficult to reconcile with the present structure of Nato and in particular its reliance on American nuclear weapons. How to adjust to this new reality is one of the most pressing tasks before the Alliance.

## LORDS AND LANDLORDS

The Agricultural Holdings Bill, which has just begun its committee stage in the House of Lords, was introduced by the minister as a Bill "to arrest the decline in the tenanted sector of agriculture". The ambition far exceeds the modesty of the measure.

The Bill puts into legislative form a compact reached between the National Farmers Union and the Country Landowners Association. The union agreed to let go the three-generation statutory tenancy which it had been keen on at the time of its introduction seven years ago. The association agreed to a new formula for arbitration at rent reviews for sitting tenants, which moves away from open market letting value (there no longer being anything answering that description) and towards the value of the productive capacity of the holding.

The introduction of the right of succession to tenancies in 1976 has not significantly altered the rate of decline in the number of rented holdings (about 3,000 a year). Perhaps the number of new lettings lost by the measure was roughly balanced by the number of unwillingly extended tenancies over land that would otherwise have been taken in hand. But there are strong a priori grounds and much anecdotal evidence for believing that the succession right would have accelerated the decline of the landlord and tenant system in the longer term. So its abolition for new tenancies, as provided in

the Bill, is a positive factor towards willingness to let.

Experts disagree about the probable effect on rents of the proposed new formula for arbitration. If it has any effect it is more likely to be downwards than upwards, and thus a negative factor against willingness to let.

All in the Bill can hardly be expected to make much impression on a declining trend that has been pronounced since the end of the First World War. The Northfield committee (1979) reckoned that the rented sector would decline over the next 40 years from 35-40 per cent of all farm land to 20-25 per cent. And of course the number of holdings within the total acreage dwindles even faster as profit dictates amalgamation of the smaller units.

The decline of the landlord and tenant system of farm occupancy is regretted; rightly so, for it has served British agriculture well for most of its recorded history. It promotes an efficient division between and within two inputs, capital and managerial skill in husbandry. It has contributed to the social solidarity of rural England. It has, less now than once, extended a means of entry into farming for capability allied to only moderate resources.

It is plain that to restore that form of tenure to anything like its former state, even to keep it where it is, it would be necessary (it might not be sufficient) to make fundamental changes in the tax position of private

landowners. It would mean treating that form of rent and that form of capital much more favourably than other forms. It would not be easy to make a case in public benefit for so large an exception.

Still, there is more to be done than this Bill does to retard the erosion of rented tenure and help to put in place an alternative "farming ladder" for non-hereditary talent through management, share-farming and partnerships leading on in some cases to tenancies. There is room for the restricted reintroduction of term tenancies and for a retirement scheme that would pave the way for tenancies to be terminable at the age of 65. And of course the number of holdings within the total acreage dwindles even faster as profit dictates amalgamation of the smaller units.

The decline of the landlord and tenant system of farm occupancy is regretted; rightly so, for it has served British agriculture well for most of its recorded history. It promotes an efficient division between and within two inputs, capital and managerial skill in husbandry. It has contributed to the social solidarity of rural England. It has, less now than once, extended a means of entry into farming for capability allied to only moderate resources.

It is plain that to restore that form of tenure to anything like its former state, even to keep it where it is, it would be necessary (it might not be sufficient) to make fundamental changes in the tax position of private

## STILL A CULTURAL COMMITMENT

The English and Welsh now have such a cultural commitment to home ownership, that, perhaps inevitably, renting in both public and private sectors should be considered a residual tenure. For council housing that is the conclusion to be drawn from the budgetary provisions announced in aggregate last week and to be notified to local authorities in detail tomorrow. Capital spending by councils and housing associations has become a fiscal residual to be whittled away as a departmental offering to the Treasury to counteract the global "excess" of council spending. The state's assistance with housing costs to the poor and those on low incomes was the one part of the welfare programme to be singled out for specific reductions: fairness and consistency are jettisoned as guiding principles.

There is, to be sure, a strong case for abandoning the preoccupations of the post-war inter-party consensus on housing. It extolled scale, and heaped praise on ministers delivering huge increases in the public housing stock with scant regard for either economic balance or tenants' interest. The role of local authorities in housing in the 1980s should be characterized by

a lightness of touch; a willingness to become "entrepreneurial," intervening in the market to buy, refurbish and sell, to provide for such groups as the elderly and handicapped for whom the private market has little to offer. But it would be wrong to extend this conception and write off public sector tenants who have not exercised their right to buy as an encumbrance.

It would be short-sighted, too, if policy were based on the present gross surplus of dwellings over households continuing unchanged into the future. The growth of single-person and single-parent households is rapid. In itself this is no recipe for large-scale construction, but it does point to increased demand (monetary or expressed in council waiting lists) later in the decade - demand which can only be accommodated by a shake-out of the housing stock.

Yet the figures presented for 1984-85 show the government squeezing public sector tenants at the very moment when the fruits of the government's enhancement of mortgage tax relief are being enjoyed by owner occupiers in the higher income and property bands. The statistical dominance of mortgage-payers is no reason for injustice to council tenants.

## False dilemma on public investment

From Professor W. H. Butler

Sir, Your excellent reporting (November 16) of the joint seminar by *The Times* and Coopers and Lybrand on public sector investment stands in sad contrast to your very uninformed editorial on the same topic.

You state: "The high level of unemployment and unused industrial capacity suggests that the Government might be wise to increase public sector investment in the next few years, even at the expense of its commitment to sound financial policies." Thus the false dilemma is posed.

It should be clear, even to your editorial writer, that if there is indeed a "high level of unemployment and unused industrial capacity", then a fiscal expansion can, given the proper mix of monetary financing and borrowing, be financed without creating inflationary pressures and without "crowding out" of private spending.

Absent real resource scarcity, "crowding out", is simply evidence of financial mismanagement. This argument holds true for any kind of fiscal expansion, whether in the form of tax cuts, higher public sector consumption or increased public sector capital formation.

In a fully employed economy "crowding out" is complete in the short run, regardless of the financing mix chosen.

The longer-run development of the economic system is dependent on the mix of money, bond and tax financing actually chosen.

This complete short run "crowding out" says nothing about the desirability, or lack of it, of increased public sector investment, which depends on its anticipated future rate of return, the uncertainty surrounding it and its opportunity cost in terms of private investment or consumption forgone.

A selective increase in public sector investment would, in the view of many, be called for even if the British economy were at full employment. The reason is not, as your editorial suggests rather vacuously, that "public sector investment is a good thing". Aspirin

is, by itself, not "a good thing". It does, however, help when one has a headache, provided care is taken to avoid an upset tummy.

Public sector investment is not a General Government fixed capital formation has declined by almost 65 per cent in volume terms since its peak in 1973. Net public sector fixed investment in assets other than dwellings was insignificantly different from zero in 1982.

Few would argue that the United Kingdom is overendowed with infrastructure.

The statistical evidence of underinvestment and indeed of decumulation of capital is reinforced by ample anecdotal and impressionistic evidence of a country lumbered with an antiquated, often obsolete and crumbling stock of social overhead capital.

It should be clear, even to your editorial writer, that if there is indeed a "high level of unemployment and unused industrial capacity", then a fiscal expansion can, given the proper mix of monetary financing and borrowing, be financed without creating inflationary pressures and without "crowding out" of private spending.

Absent real resource scarcity, "crowding out", is simply evidence of financial mismanagement. This argument holds true for any kind of fiscal expansion, whether in the form of tax cuts, higher public sector consumption or increased public sector capital formation.

In a fully employed economy "crowding out" is complete in the short run, regardless of the financing mix chosen.

The longer-run development of the economic system is dependent on the mix of money, bond and tax financing actually chosen.

This complete short run "crowding out" says nothing about the desirability, or lack of it, of increased public sector investment, which depends on its anticipated future rate of return, the uncertainty surrounding it and its opportunity cost in terms of private investment or consumption forgone.

A selective increase in public sector investment would, in the view of many, be called for even if the British economy were at full employment. The reason is not, as your editorial suggests rather vacuously, that "public sector investment is a good thing". Aspirin

## The 'privatization' of religion

From the Rev Dr Kenneth Slack

Sir, The harshest book review I ever saw was also the most succinct. The reviewer commented that one element was missing from the book under review which was present in all other books he had read: "It is usually known as thought", he added.

The review came to my mind as I read your extraordinary leader (November 21), curiously entitled "The way of the Cross". That the Archbishop of York's enthronement sermon on "public faith" should be the occasion for wide discussion and even strong disagreement is wholly to the good. How excellent that a Christian leader should say something so stimulating to reflection at such a time! But that you should print your strange and confused harangue as a leader is distressing.

You assert that "Society... is to be Dr Habgood's foundation for our faith". I had the honour of being in York Minster and heard the sermon: I find it difficult to believe that any rational person listening to him could believe that he held such an absurd position.

Phrases in your leader like "the essential privacy and uniqueness of religious experience" together with the pejorative references to "a sense of social responsibility, or any other collectivist euphemism which merely conceals an unconscious urge to personal power" give the clue. This leader is of the same family as the leader by Dr Roger Scruton to which we have lately been treated, with their attempts at a Hensley Henson-like rhetoric and polemic without the joy of that master's clarity of thought.

The "privatisation" of religion in this fashion is as absurd as the attempt by some more extreme adherents of liberation theology to remove from Christian truth the relation between the soul and his Maker. The faith speaks to both the individual and society. The most prominent believer in our era in the exclusively private nature of religion was the late Adolf Hitler.

You head your leader "The way of the Cross". The reference, I suppose, is to the last paragraph of the leader which strangely closes with reference to some (undefined) individual where the God of love is also the God of war (whatever that may mean)... That is the divine conflict within us. That is the way of the Cross".

May I suggest to you some reflection on the simpler but searching question of whether anyone would have troubled to crucify a Jesus who believed in a wholly private religion?

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH SLACK,

The Manse,

Allen Street, Kensington, W8.

From Mr M. D. Cawte

Sir, In your editorial today (November 21) you make use of the term "the individual" no fewer than 13 times, excluding quotation from Dr Habgood's address; you cite God on only five occasions and then in one instance by reference to Tertullian.

It is a matter of no surprise, therefore, that your exposition of religious ideas is so weak.

There is a modern enthusiasm for the "individual". It may pass. It is particularly favoured by conservatives who know no better when it is, in fact, like so much that passes for conservatism these days, grounded in the theory of utilitarianism and thus part of the nineteenth-century liberal legacy. But it is not a term that the Church has especially favoured, nor, until our times, used very much. When it has used it, it has usually been with critical intent. That God is personal that man is made in the image of God, that God became Man in the person of Christ, that the Church is felt to be Christ's Body, that if we are a Church at all we are all members one of another - for the Christians all these are axioms; not just theories that might as well be expressed in other terms, but revealed and experienced truths embodied in formulas which have a specific force for the truths that they carry. We cannot simply substitute another term for them without doing violence to our beliefs.

To say that God is "individual" or that God became Man in the "individual" of Christ would not only be absurd but would change entirely the fundamentals of the Christian faith. And this applies to those who are of the faith as well as the faith itself.

Because we are, despite our characteristic faults, "members one of another" we cannot stress just any individuality without damaging the personality that God has given us.

In the end, by your reasoning, we are reduced to that spurious "freedom of the individual" that argues that a man has the right to smoke himself to death if he so wishes. He has no such right, but he has the power of willfulness to it, which is, you must agree, a wrong.

Your entire editorial is based not on theology, nor even on a misunderstanding of theology, but upon an enfeebled political philosophy which is Eristic in its intent to view the Church as a mere collection of separated beings who happen to possess similar views. That, Sir, is not the communion of saints, it is a club.

Yours faithfully,

MARTIN CAWTE,

12 Portland Street,

Fareham,

Hampshire.

November 21.

## Tax and incentives

From Mr Ian Bryant

Sir, Your comments on Thursday (November 10) re tax cuts and incentives needed to have placed greater emphasis on the high tax borne by the lower-paid, which is the major factor in producing the present anomaly of three million unemployed whilst employers can't fill vacancies.

I speak from experience, having just postponed the addition of a new wing to my hotel, in spite of having been allocated a £46,000 grant by the English Tourist Board, largely because, having been short of staff all this year, I could not expect to find the additional staff required without incurring the further cost of increased staff accommodation and transport.

Even I would not consider a hotel in a rural location as being representative of the jobs market, when most want a 9 to 5 Monday to Friday job, but most employers I meet share my problem. For example, last night the managing director of a large American engineering company expanding a factory near by was bewailing the

fact he could get skilled staff such as toolmakers but, in spite of using agencies and advertising, could not fill junior clerical posts.

An 18-year-old earning £75 a week pays over 25 per cent by way of income tax and National Insurance contributions (I appreciate these are two quite different deductions, but the employee's first thought is for his or her net "take-home" pay).

If thresholds were increased so that the lower-paid kept 90 per cent of their wages young people would have a greater incentive to take up employment, especially if part of the lost tax revenue was offset by lower rates of unemployment benefit.

The resultant fall in the number of unemployed would make good some more of this lost revenue and the balance of the shortfall should be funded from higher indirect taxation, especially via petrol duty and VAT.

Yours faithfully,

IAN BRYANT.

Swynford Paddocks,

Country House Hotel and

Restaurant,

Six Mile Bottom,

Newmarket, Suffolk.

## Test of time

From Professor J. Green

Sir, The present Government is introducing a tax on electricity. This was predicted over 100 years ago. Mr Gladstone asked Michael Faraday about the practical worth of electricity. The reply was, "One day, Sir, you may tax it".

Yours faithfully,



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE November 22: His Excellency Mr Salih Abdulla Muthana was received in audience today by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon. Counsellors of State acting on behalf of The Queen, and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness: Mr. Hussein Abdulla Abdo (First Secretary, Consul General); Mr. Abdulla Taha (Commercial Attaché).

Mrs Muthana had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

Mr. Patrick Wright (Deputy Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness was present and the Gentleman of the Household in Waiting was in attendance.

QUEEN MOTHER November 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited the Royal College of Music and presented Certificates to Fellows and Awards to Senior Students.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE November 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited the Royal College of Music and presented Certificates to Fellows and Awards to Senior Students.

Lady Elizabeth Bassett and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Lady Elizabeth Bassett has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE November 22: The Prince of Wales received the 1982 and 1983 winners of The Prince of Wales's Award for Rural Crafts.

His Royal Highness, President, The Prince of Wales's Advisory Group on Disability, gave a reception party at Kensington Palace for industrialists and others concerned with the employment and re-employment of disabled people.

KENSINGTON PALACE November 22: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, East African Women's League (United Kingdom) was present this afternoon at the General Meeting held at Holy Trinity Church, House, Brompton Road, London.

Mrs Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

In the evening Her Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, received Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Toyne Sewell on relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Royal Army Pay Corps at Worthy Down, Hampshire. His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened Ad Astra First School, Canford Heath, Poole, and was in attendance.

Mr N. G. Clarke and Miss G. J. Leonhard

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Guy Clarke, of London, and Gabriele, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Werner Leonhard, of Zurich, Switzerland.

Mr J. M. P. Clayton and Mrs P. A. Wilson

The engagement is announced between Julian, younger son of Mr A. H. T. Clayton, of Uley, Gloucestershire, and of Mrs Patricia Clayton, of 25 Bell's Hill, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, and Patricia, younger daughter of the Rev A. F. and Mrs. Troutman of 17 Escourt Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr N. R. Fellows and Miss S. J. Wells

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs F. R. Fellows, and Sarah Jane, elder daughter of the late Squadron Leader D. Wells and Mrs R. Leigh; stepdaughter of Mr R. Leigh, of Utting, Middlesex.

D. H. Jones and Dr S. A. Davies

The engagement is announced between Huw, son of Mrs Nansi Jones and the late Mr David Jones, of Tumble, Llanelli, and Siân, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Clifford Davies of Sketty, Swansea.

Mr G. B. MacQuillan and Miss D. A. Gianadda

The engagement is announced between Gerard, younger son of the late Dr Anthony John MacQuillan and of Mrs Veronica MacQuillan, of Abergavenny, Gwent, and Dominic, only daughter of the late Professor Henri Gianadda and of Mme Vera Gianadda, of Les Tavillons, 1711, Fribourg, Switzerland.

Mr J. W. H. Sumption and Dr P. J. Thomson

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of the late Mr W. A. Sumption and of Mrs Peter Dobree, of Holcombe Court, Holcombe Rogus, Devon, and Penelope, only daughter of Mr W. L. Thomson, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Norman Stoddart, of Waterdale, Stapleford, Somerset.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Mr D. W. T. Bramley and Miss S. J. Swords-Lindsay

The engagement is announced between David William Taylor, son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Bramley, of Dore, Shropshire, and Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Lindsay, of Hanford, Chiloe, Oxford, Dorset.

Mr P. A. Harrison Stanton and Miss E. C. Merton

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Hospitals for Sick Children, at Guilford, London where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson).

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE November 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited the Royal College of Music and presented Certificates to Fellows and Awards to Senior Students.

Lady Elizabeth Bassett and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Lady Elizabeth Bassett has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE November 22: The Prince of Wales received the 1982 and 1983 winners of The Prince of Wales's Award for Rural Crafts.

His Royal Highness, President, The Prince of Wales's Advisory Group on Disability, gave a reception party at Kensington Palace for industrialists and others concerned with the employment and re-employment of disabled people.

KENSINGTON PALACE November 22: Princess Alexander this morning at Kensington Palace received the 1982 and 1983 winners of The Prince of Wales's Award for Rural Crafts.

His Royal Highness, President, The Prince of Wales's Advisory Group on Disability, gave a reception party at Kensington Palace for industrialists and others concerned with the employment and re-employment of disabled people.

KENSINGTON PALACE November 22: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, East African Women's League (United Kingdom) was present this afternoon at the General Meeting held at Holy Trinity Church, House, Brompton Road, London.

Mrs Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

In the evening Her Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, received Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Toyne Sewell on relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Royal Army Pay Corps at Worthy Down, Hampshire. His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened Ad Astra First School, Canford Heath, Poole, and was in attendance.

Mr N. G. Clarke and Miss G. J. Leonhard

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Guy Clarke, of London, and Gabriele, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Werner Leonhard, of Zurich, Switzerland.

Mr J. M. P. Clayton and Mrs P. A. Wilson

The engagement is announced between Julian, younger son of Mr A. H. T. Clayton, of Uley, Gloucestershire, and of Mrs Patricia Clayton, of 25 Bell's Hill, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, and Patricia, younger daughter of the Rev A. F. and Mrs. Troutman of 17 Escourt Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr N. R. Fellows and Miss S. J. Wells

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs F. R. Fellows, and Sarah Jane, elder daughter of the late Squadron Leader D. Wells and Mrs R. Leigh; stepdaughter of Mr R. Leigh, of Utting, Middlesex.

D. H. Jones and Dr S. A. Davies

The engagement is announced between Huw, son of Mrs Nansi Jones and the late Mr David Jones, of Tumble, Llanelli, and Siân, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Clifford Davies of Sketty, Swansea.

Mr G. B. MacQuillan and Miss D. A. Gianadda

The engagement is announced between Gerard, younger son of the late Dr Anthony John MacQuillan and of Mrs Veronica MacQuillan, of Abergavenny, Gwent, and Dominic, only daughter of the late Professor Henri Gianadda and of Mme Vera Gianadda, of Les Tavillons, 1711, Fribourg, Switzerland.

Mr J. W. H. Sumption and Dr P. J. Thomson

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of the late Mr W. A. Sumption and of Mrs Peter Dobree, of Holcombe Court, Holcombe Rogus, Devon, and Penelope, only daughter of Mr W. L. Thomson, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Norman Stoddart, of Waterdale, Stapleford, Somerset.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

Mr K. G. W. Chippindall-Higgin and Miss L. M. Short

The engagement is announced between Kevan, son of Mr and Mrs C. W. Chippindall-Higgin, of 48 Springfield Road, W10, and Lucy, daughter of Mr J. Morant Short, of Romsey, Hampshire, and Mrs Mary Short of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr R. J. Middleton and Miss J. Morland

The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of the late Major R. G. Harrison Stanton and of Mrs Brock and stepson of Rear-Admiral P. W. Brock, CB, DSO, of Kilm Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisa, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick and Lady Morgan, of Swallow Barn, Crondall, Hampshire.

### Luncheons

Foreign Press Association in London

Mr David Steel, MP, Leader of the Liberal Party, was the guest of honour at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association held at Carlton House Terrace yesterday. Mr Syed Mustafa, president, was in the chair.

United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association

The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association's 18th annual council luncheon was held at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge yesterday. Lord Erol of Hale presided. The chief guest and speaker was Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade.

Receptions

Torch Trophy Trust

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent presented the Torch Trophy Trust Awards for 1983 yesterday evening at a reception held at Simpson (Piccadilly) Limited. The awards were received by Mr E. A. Croker, chairman of the trust, and Mr M. G. Moss, managing director of Simpson (Piccadilly) Limited.

Anglo-Brasilian Society

The Anglo-Brasilian Society held a dinner at the Dorchester hotel last night when Sir David Hunt was the guest of honour. Members and guests were received by the Brazilian Ambassador, the Society, Professor J. Takkonen; Professor Donald Acheson, Professor John Goodwin, Professor Paul Hugenholtz, Professor Alan Semmings and Dr Walter Somerville.

British Cardiac Society

The President of the British Cardiac Society, Professor Michael Oliver, held a reception at the Athenaeum, London, on Monday, November 21, 1983. Those present included the President of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology, Dr T. N. James. The

President of the British Cardiac Society

The President of the British Cardiac Society, Professor Michael Oliver, held a reception at the Athenaeum, London, on Monday, November 21, 1983. Those present included the President of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology, Dr T. N. James. The

President of the British Cardiac Society, Professor Michael Oliver, held a reception at the Athenaeum, London, on Monday, November 21, 1983. Those present included the President of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology, Dr T. N. James. The

President of the British Cardiac Society, Professor Michael Oliver, held a reception at the Athenaeum, London, on Monday, November

# JOIN THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

For the last 20 years or more the British Army has been involved in many peace-keeping missions around the world.

At this moment we have troops stationed in places as far flung as the Lebanon, Belize and Cyprus (in addition of course to the Army's well known task at home in support of the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland).

It's a rewarding task, certainly. Peace will always remain an ideal worth striving for.

Yet paradoxically, it is rarely achieved with good intentions and soothing words.

The harsh reality is that the maintenance of peace can often be a bloody affair.

And, as a young Army Officer, it can stretch your abilities almost to breaking point.

#### **In the crossfire.**

Six months after leaving Sandhurst, for example, you could find yourself in the middle of someone else's civil war.

In the Lebanon, perhaps.

Here, you could face as many as five or six political and religious factions, at war for very complex reasons.

In the struggle for peace, you may end up feeling you're nobody's friend and everybody's Aunt Sally.

You'll need all the talents of a skilled diplomat.

On occasions, you'll have to make a stand in the thick of the crossfire.

Would you have the courage and dogged determination to see the job through?

Closer to home, you could also spend some time in Northern Ireland.

Some members of the community there are opposed to our presence. A few of them violently so.

Yet there'll be no taking sides.

In the course of your duty, you and your men may be subjected to extremes of provocation.

Could you keep a tight rein on your emotions, even under fire?

#### **Jungle warfare and social work.**

In Belize, you could face a different challenge. Your job will be to police the borders.

You'll be confronted by a jungle terrain that will test your powers of physical endurance to the limit.

Moreover, in an area as volatile as Central America, the threat of trouble is never far away.

Quite a challenge 5,000 miles from home.

The British Army also has a force deployed in Cyprus, as part of the UN peace-keeping mission. We play an active role.

As an Officer there, you could find yourself helping the local communities.

You might supervise the distribution of supplies to an isolated village or settle a quarrel about water.

You could mediate in a land dispute between farmers on the edges of the UN Buffer Zone.

How are your talents as an arbitrator?

#### **A spell at Sandhurst.**

Needless to say, we won't throw you in at the deep end.

Before you take your first steps as an Army Officer you'll undergo a rigorous training period at Sandhurst.

First of all, we'll put your body through a punishing course in physical fitness.

Then we'll tax your brain.

You'll study social science and international affairs. Gain a grounding in military law and theories of government.

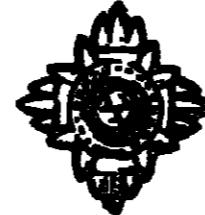
And most important of all, learn the skills of leadership.

From then on, as an officer in the peace movement, it's up to you.

If you would like to know more about a career as an Army officer, please write to:

Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry, Dept. P4, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR.

Tell him your date of birth, your school or university and the qualifications you have or expect.



# Army Officer

Don't lose any sleep if you miss the plane on Friday. You can always catch it on Saturday. Or on Monday or Tuesday.

From November 25, Singapore Airlines will be flying this remarkable aircraft

from Heathrow four times a week as part of their daily service to Singapore.

Appropriately, the 747-300, with its stretched upper deck, has been dubbed BIG TOP by SIA.

It is an outstanding example of aviation technology.

It has a gross take-off weight of 377,846 kgs. (That's the equivalent of over 45 double decker buses taking off at once.) And it is powered by four Pratt & Whitney engines, each developing 54,750 lbs of thrust.

Yet, despite this increased size and power, this

plane is actually quieter than its predecessor.

However, what is most remarkable about this aircraft isn't the exterior, but the interior.

SIA has had it laid out to accommodate 400 passengers. The upstairs deck is twice the size of the lower deck.

AN BE SEEN

THIS FRIDAY MORNING, THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRLINER

لدى من الأصل

been designed as a single cabin to accommodate the Business Class.

On this private floor, you have your own bar service, movie facilities and galley. These seats are as wide and comfortable as you'd expect and set only two abreast. So

you have the choice of sitting by the window or the aisle.

Downstairs, the First Class cabin is one of the most spacious in the world, with every seat a fully reclining Snoozzer.

Economy Class, too, has its share of extra room,

with more space to stretch out between the specially contoured seats. In fact, because of its unique interior design, BIG TOP has more of just about everything.

More room, more movie areas, more galleys. And more gentle hostesses to give you the kind of in-flight

service that even other airlines talk about.

If you don't catch a glimpse of it in the air, catch it on the ground to Singapore and Australia.

From Heathrow, four days a week, every week.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

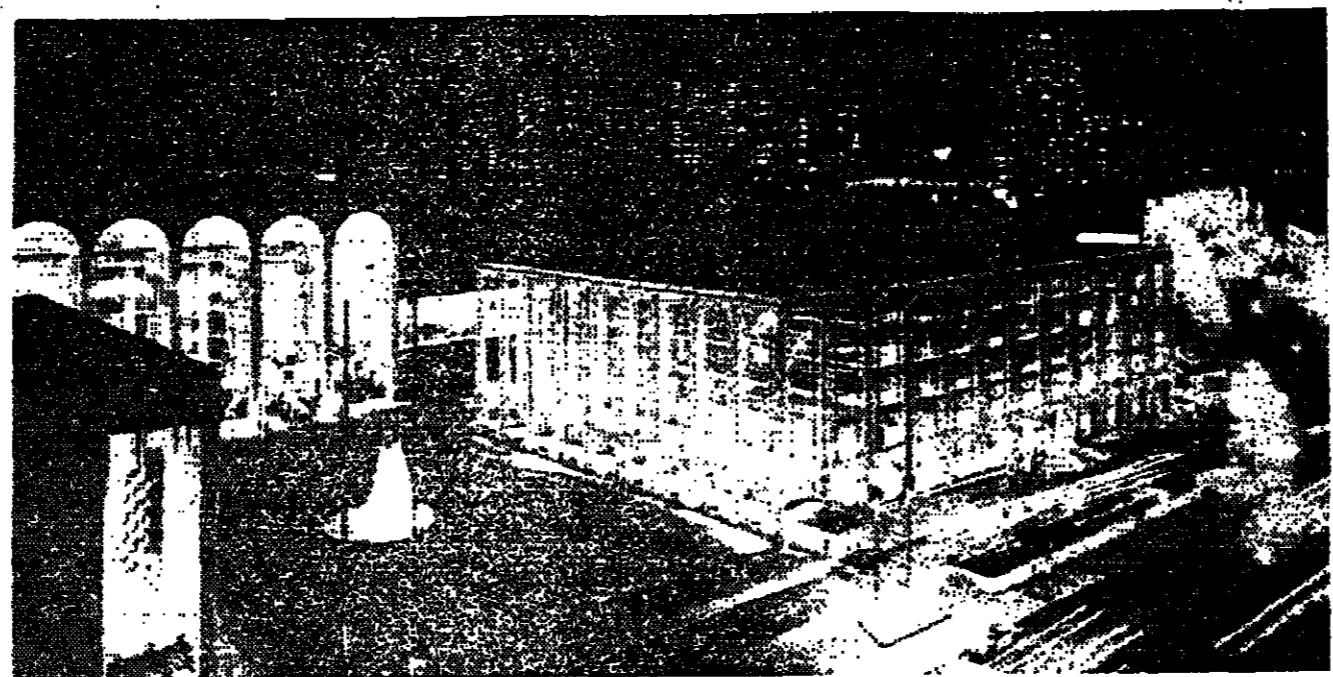
CAN BE SEEN IN THESE AREAS: BATTERSEA POWER STATION 6.24, WESTMINSTER 6.25, CHELSEA 6.26, FULHAM 6.27, ARRIVING HEATHROW 6.30.

## THE ARTS

The Vivian Beaumont Theater at New York's Lincoln Center has failed to live up to high hopes, and is now the subject of bitter dispute: Saraleigh Carney reports

## Theatre with a stony silence

Lincoln Center Plaza: light but all too little sweetness



In 1965 the New York Concrete Industry Board cited the Vivian Beaumont Theater at Lincoln Center as the best concrete structure erected in New York that year. This was the last unqualified good thing anyone had to say about this building. Now Peter Brook has been tinkering with the acoustics for his current production of *Carmen*.

Dark since June 1981, the beleaguered Beaumont's future is the source of an ugly landlord-tenant dispute. Its projected renovation had become the focal point of dissatisfaction with the leadership of Richmond Crinkley, best known as the commercial producer of the Broadway hit *The Elephant Man*.

The Lincoln Center board has just appointed three of its members to meet representatives of the Beaumont board, but in the meantime resolutions adopted in August remain in effect. The present management was stripped of the right to use Lincoln Center's name and of a share in the proceeds from the Consolidated

Corporate Fund Drive and from the underground parking garage. Last year, the theater received \$489,000 from these sources.

The sanctions are the culmination of Lincoln Center's unhappiness over the lack of progress toward establishing a strong organization devoted to drama. Some, looking for ominous portents, have found one in the drained reflecting pool in front of the theater, which is actually being repaired through a grant from the Harry Moore Foundation.

The Beaumont was created as the eventual home of a theatre company which would equal the achievements of its lofty neighbours — the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, the New York City Opera and Ballet — but it has been a continuing embarrassment. Three managements came and went without pleasing the critics, the public or themselves.

It therefore had a considerable stake in the success of Richmond Crinkley as Executive Director of the

Lincoln Center Theater Company. In December 1978, with much ado, five artists were selected to form the theatre's directorate, and Crinkley, modestly described as administrator and coordinator, announced: "From time to time we will use guest directors, but the spine of the season and the thrust of the artistic policy will be the directorate. We will make decisions collectively."

How well he is running the company is controversial. Crinkley has his supporters on the Beaumont board, and they extended his contract to November 1985 at a meeting in July at which their chairman and president were not present. Subsequently both resigned, which, according to Martin E Segal, Lincoln Center chairman, made the Centre board "very nervous indeed".

Crinkley insists that, in order for the theatre to work economically and artistically, the main auditorium which attempts to combine a thrust and a proscenium stage needs to be radically altered: "Wonderful theatre

can be done there — but only at enormous cost and with many compromises." Reasonable ticket prices, better acoustics and sight-lines, and reduction of anticipated deficits are promised results of the proposed conversion to a proscenium format.

Lincoln Center charges that the first priority of the management should be the production of plays. Segal says that the emphasis on renovation came after a single season "that was less than stellar, which directed attention away from the theatre's artistic purposes". For two years, "the only thing that has been happening at the Beaumont is talk of renovation".

During that time, however, Crinkley has been engaged in two commercial productions, and the appearance of a conflict with running these not-for-profit theatres has been suggested by the press and potential donors. Crinkley compares his commercial ventures with the outside activities of the National's Peter Hall and the RSC's Trevor Nunn, but without their track record.

Both Segal and Crinkley agree that funds should be expended in a prudent fashion, that they have a public responsibility to do so, and that it is time for the Beaumont to move forward. They disagree, in every case, as to how these goals can be accomplished. Segal sees expenditures for staff and unrealized plans as wasteful; Crinkley maintains that you "can't expect donors to support a white elephant, so we have to change the white elephant".

When the Beaumont first opened, a disgruntled performer compared its backstage corridors to the Titanic and suggested that the most appropriate use for the main auditorium was to fill it with water and put a whale in it. "Obviously, a big power struggle is going on," observes Edward Albee, the playwright-in-residence. "I don't know what the problem is. But I think there is a problem, we don't know about." Whichever side finally emerges as Ahab and which the Great White Whale, the Beaumont saga is shaping up as a tale of *Moby Dick* proportions.

## Television

### The truth of fable

One of *Ourelves* (BBC 1) may have seemed a romantic account of Ireland in the Fifties but that hardly mattered; William Trevor's stories are invested with a melancholy if sardonic grace which affords them the truth of fable rather than of ordinary reality. Last night's drama, made by the same group who produced *The Ballroom of Romance*, concerned a rite of passage: John Joe, at 15, leaves school and joins the adult community. In the process he abandons Quigley, an eccentric vagrant, whose infantile but cheerful attitude towards sex is contrasted with the repressive prurience of "ourselves". At the end, John Joe lies in bed with a white sheet over him — just as if he had fashioned a winding cloth for his own childhood.

Stephen Mason, as the boy, was consistently right in the part — he drank his first glass of porter with the detached concentration of someone at prayer. But the palm must go to

Peter Ackroyd

### Jazz

Woody Herman  
Ronnie Scott's

John Stevens  
100 Club

At first sight, the Young Thundering Herd looked like just another example of a cadre cheaply assembled by an ageing bandleader from the ranks of this year's US music school graduates: all chops and no charm. An hour later, one's mind had been changed.

In the creative sense, this is not an outfit to match Woody Herman's celebrated Herds of the 1940s, the seed-bed for such great improvisers as Stan Getz, Zoot Sims, Sonny Herman and Serge Chaloff. The leader, however, has a nice way of dealing with his own history, and the enthusiasm of his youthful sidemen revivifies many of the chestnuts.

From the vaults came "Early Autumn", Ralph Burns's tranquil ballad, with Herman's keen alto and Frank Tiberi's swaggering tenor. Jimmy Giuffre's "Four Brothers", its classic saxophone writing joyfully re-enacted by the current quartet before Mike Brigola peeled off to deliver the first of several meaty baritone solos; and "Laura", which Herman sang in a light, airy way, like Chet Baker's dad. Paul Mazzio's flugelhorn added the lace trumming to a velvet "Come

On" by Richard Williams

Monday evening was also enlivened by a very worthwhile "testimonial" to the drummer and bandleader John Stevens, whose work over two decades with the Spontaneous Music Ensemble has done much to encourage young musicians and the development in Britain of jazz-derived free improvisation.

The saxophonists Evan Parker and Lol Coxhill, the pianist Howard Riley and the bassist Barry Guy were among those who gave their performances in tribute: a long, loose jam by a large group including Jon Corbett (cornet), the impressive Martin Holder (guitar) and Stu Butterfield (drums) seemed perfectly to summarize Stevens's own indomitable musical philosophy.

Richard Williams

### Theatre



Mivvy, Graham Walters (left), Linda Coggins, Ben Keaton

### Week of Mime

Shaw

Never a lover of mime, I found the double-bill opening the Shaw's mime week unexpectedly appealing. The Trestle Theatre Company and the Mivvy Company acts are short (half an hour each) but remind you that mime can be witty and adult as ballet — encouraging since Camden's policy for the theatre includes making it a major mime venue.

Trestle, a group of four, use marvellous full-face masks which create personality without limiting it. In *Hanging Around*, three boys play loafer punks or skinheads while the girl alternates a variety of either-sex supporting roles.

Even in a rough city-centre environment — a vandalized phone box, a public convenience awaiting similar treatment and a bench with its commemorative plaque and most of its back ripped off — there is gradation of character.

The Mohican-type punk with a numb, desolate mask communicates with a mate largely by mutual costume-ripping (established as reassuring ritual) and behaves decently towards a defenceless pensioner or a mooning boy soon with an Oxfam Survey map.

Not so the guffawing skin-head in Union Jack T-shirt, squirting paint over grandpa's family photos, imprisoning the violinist to shape a phrase with assurance of purpose, but she conveyed little evident pleasure in the music.

Noel Goodwin

managed to be both serious minded and diverting in the course of its four movements.

Deftly varied technique and stylistic panache characterized Efrem Zimbalist's effective arrangement of a Fantasy on Rimsky-Korsakov's *The Golden Cockerel*, the initial cock-crow and the Astrologer's theme in harmonics leading to obligatory virtuosity. Neither this nor a Sonata by Saint-Saëns went very deep but they were played with a charm of presentation which Gillian Findlay might have sought to advantage in her Purcell Room programme.

She had strong support from Gordon Back at the piano in Busoni's E minor Sonata, Op 36a, with its splendid variations on a Bach chorale, and in the youthfully ornate Sonata, Op 18, Richard Strauss. It enabled the violinist to shape a phrase with assurance of purpose, but she conveyed little evident pleasure in the music.

Noel Goodwin

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

### London debuts

## Taste before style

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo. The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

rather than style.

As they were displayed in Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony on Monday, although they were not as prominent in the messy backdrop to Peter Kat's aimable, fluent Chopin Second Piano Concerto, these virtues

of new instrumental groups from the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as did his D major Quartet, Op 18 No 3, in the same hall from the English String Quartet, which has grown by the addition of a second violin to the trio led by Diana Cummings.

Their responsive assurance exposed the cheerful prattle of the Anglo-American Piano Trio at the Wigmore Hall explored unfamiliar territory in the A minor Trio, Op 26, by Lalo.

The best that can be said for this is that it gave the players a diminishing interest in equal stakes, whereas Mozart's B flat (K 503) is unfair to cellists but entirely constant in its

Hanna Jasky, a Polish

delight. The performance verged on the prim and proper Beethoven's *C minor* Trio, Op 1 No 3, benefited from a sociably-balanced, tidy-minded approach, as

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY  
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Perfect match that failed to reach the altar

With so many outside suitors chasing so many attractive Stock Exchange damsels, there are bound to be a few disappointments. Nonetheless, yesterday's terse announcement that talks between Exco International and Wood Mackenzie had been abruptly called off is something of a surprise. The two seemed a perfect business match.

Exco, although known as a money broker, has already assembled most of the other pieces needed to construct an interlocking financial services jigsaw. First came the Far East dealing business of the old W.J. Carr stockbroking firm. Then Exco bought a 50.1 per cent stake in Garment Management, a highly respected investment house controlling £1.5 billion of funds. What it needed was a stockbroking firm with a strong business for City institutions and top-rate research backup.

Wood Mackenzie, the broker which made its name in North Sea oil and stormed London from Edinburgh, fits that bill perfectly. But a good idea does not make a deal.

The talks had been going on for three months before the two decided it was not going to work. From the buying side, Mr John Gunn, chief executive of Exco International, has already made plain his distaste for the "fancy" prices he had been quoted by other brokers he sounded out before plying his suit with Wood Mackenzie.

Mr John Chiene of Wood Mackenzie had his own problems. Unlike the stockbroking firm Akroyd & Smithers, a quoted company, or Vickers da Costa, a long limited partnership with non-Stock Exchange interests, Wood Mackenzie is a more conventional 37-man partnership. Any scheme would have to be tax-efficient and allow for the partners' continuing interests.

These things may well prove a stumbling block for other brokers. As it is, neither side seems put off by the unhappy experience and each will probably pursue alternative deals.

Wood Mackenzie, which ranks seventh overall among stock brokers and has a reputation at least to match, can afford to ponder its ambitions. Exco can look at other brokers with comparable reputations and a strong base of institutional share and gilt-edged business such as Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee and James Capel or,



John Gunn: distaste for 'fancy prices'

given its already strong connexions, opt to help build up a more humble member of the Stock Exchange fraternity.

Meanwhile, the Stock Exchange still has to find out what a straightforward top-class broker may now be worth. Outsiders paid 12 times earnings for Akroyd, more than 15 (on a three year average) for Vickers da Costa. But there is still plenty of haggling to come.

## Old habits die hard at Abbey

As expected, there was no dreamlike beginning yesterday for Abbey National's life as a free agent outside the building society cartel.

Having banked some useful publicity from speculation that the society would go it alone with a preemptive cut in the mortgage rate, the Abbey board prudently decided to leave well alone until at least the next meeting in two weeks.

The latest money supply figures had effectively dashed hopes of an early cut from the present 11.25 per cent, but the continuing unmet demand for new mortgages – described by the Abbey as stronger than usual at this time of the year – provided another contributory factor.

The episode demonstrates clearly enough that breaking loose from the cartel in practice is going to be much harder than many would have us believe.

## Locking up the debts chain

The latest package of new money and rescheduling to keep Brazil as a financially going concern finally seems likely to materialize this week. Quite apart from the facts of the matter, the problem was always going to be that each part of the package depended on another, so that a mammoth amount of talk and coordination has been needed to produce both the chicken and the egg simultaneously.

The most crucial element was agreement by the International Monetary Fund and Brazil on an economic package which would satisfy enough people for the IMF to resume loan payments.

Since M. Jacques de Lorsière, the IMF's managing director, had made approval more or less a resigning issue, despite Brazil's backsliding on wages, yesterday's crucial IMF meeting in Washington seemed a foregone conclusion.

In Europe, Mr Fritz Leutwiler, of the Bank for International Settlements, joined with a thumbs-up for the total \$11 billion

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Shell and Esso are believed to be looking again at the possibility of developing two North Sea oil fields, Tern and Elder, shelved last year because of falling prices and high taxation.

The recent firming of prices coupled with the Budget oil tax concession have put the two companies – with the combined reserves of 250 million barrels – back in the potentially commercial bracket.

• Metal Box, Britain's leading packaging company, reported interim pretax profits of £34.5m yesterday against £15.9m at the comparable stage last year. The group will benefit from a £40m windfall in the second half of the year when the proceeds from the reorganization of its South African subsidiaries are remitted to Britain. Page 19

• Amersham International has announced a 21 per cent increase in interim pretax profits to £6.4m for the half-year to end September. Turnover rose to £41.3m from £33.7m a year ago and the interim profit is being raised 15.2 per cent to 1.9p net. The shares fell 2p to 22.6p, yielding 2.6 per cent. Page 19

• C E Heath, the insurance broker and underwriter, yesterday reported half-time net profits to September up 17 per cent at £5.35m. Brokerage income increased 15 per cent to £14.2m, but with investment income in that sector down 21 per cent, profits fell 6 per cent. Underwriting profits soared 56 per cent to £3.66m. Page 19

• Mr Robert Holmes a Court's Bell Group is raising A\$22m in Australia for extra working capital by placing 4 million shares at A\$5.50. Mr Holmes a Court, who owns Associated Communications Corporation through Bell Group and has built up a big stake in Fleet Holdings, will take up 1 million of the shares.

## AT &amp; T new shares lead Dow advance

New York (AP Dow Jones) – Wall Street stocks maintained the advance chalked up in early trading yesterday, in a continuation of Monday's rally.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up about 6.5 points to 1,275. The Transportation average was up about 1.5 points and the Utility index up nearly 1 point.

Trading was again heavy in the shares of the "new" AT & T and the seven units it is spinning off on January 1. Professional traders and arbitragers dominated the action.

AT & T "when issued" was the most active NYSE issue, up 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Polaroid was second, up 1/2 to

36 1/2. AT & T "old" stock was third, up 1/2 to 64.

American Telephone was up 1/2 at 64 1/2; International Business Machines off 1/2 at 124 1/2; Exxon up 3/4 to 37 1/2; General Electric unchanged at 56 1/2; Texas Instruments off 1/2 to 135 1/2; Control Data up 3/4 to 44 1/2 and McDonnell Douglas up 1/2 to 55 1/2.

Dupont was 53 1/2, up 1/2; Minnesota Mining 88 off 1/2; International Paper 57 1/2, up 1/2; Mead 40, unchanged; St Regis 35 1/2, up 1/2; Great Northern Nekoosa 55 1/2, up 1/2; General Motors 77 1/2, unchanged.

Net margins have improved from 6 per cent in 1980 to 12.6 per cent last year. Cash in the bank has risen from £11m to £18m and Burton can draw on substantial overdraft facilities if it needs to make a big acquisition.

In a statement to the US Treasury Department which is holding hearings on the tax, Crisis – the Committee to Restore a More Internationally Stable Investment System –

urged the US Government to weigh the views of foreign-owned corporations equally with those of US companies doing business overseas.

Mr Robert Smith, spokesman for Crisis, said in Washington yesterday: "Many foreign companies started doing business in the US with the impression that the Federal Government, not the individual states, was the final authority with regard to corporate taxation. Foreign investors expect the US to speak with one voice on tax matters."

Controversy has surrounded the unitary taxation issue since the US Supreme Court upheld the state of California's right to use the method last June.

Monetary policy is deliberately being kept unnecessarily tight and the economic expansion held hostage to a tax increase," the congressmen claimed in their letter.

## Chambers of Commerce join call for change

## Fight to redraw the map for regional aid

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce is the latest organization to join the discussion on regional policy and to suggest ways in which the Government can more effectively channel state aid into the sectors of the economy that are most in need and likely to derive the greatest benefit.

The 86 chambers in the association comprise mostly small and medium sized businesses whose owners and managers are in an ideal position to observe the impact of regional aid.

The association's case, *Fair Deal for the Regions*, is published today just a few weeks before the Government makes public its proposals for a radical rethink of regional

policy. That new policy will be enshrined in a White Paper which, by all accounts, will have given margins to allow for a further vital period of consultation.

It seems clear that any policy that properly and fairly assists the more disadvantaged areas will need to take into account and be affected by other elements of national industrial policy.

In particular, the regions and their unemployment rates would be affected considerably by more capital spending on infrastructure projects.

The association's list of beneficial measures include "greater incentives to geographical and occupational mobility, a curb on non-domestic rate increases, more vigorous action against unfair foreign competition and unreasonable barriers to British exports, and, most important, more investment in transport systems."

One of the examples quoted is the expansion of Manchester Airport which says the association, if accompanied by a first-class permanent link to British Rail's main lines to the North and South, would benefit the North of England generally.

Infrastructure investment should be geared to regional need, the association says. Such spending in those regions with relatively high unemployment and in the older industrial areas is a significantly more effective way of stimulating

economic activity and meeting social need.

But, it says, the investment must come through capital grants and should not be "frittered away" in subsidies to current spending.

The £700m a year saved from the regional development grant scheme, which the association wants abolished, should not be the source of these funds, however.

"Once the saving was made, there would be no guarantee that either the Treasury or local authorities (which are now underspending on capital account) would make it available or spend what was allocated."

Two exceptions are identified: fulfilling demand for

derelict land grants in the older industrial areas, and expanded urban development grants to eradicate inner city blackspots.

The association wants the former regional development grant money to go into the coffers of the Industrial Development Act and, specifically, to extend the provisions of Section 7 to cover the entire country.

"This would be a more selective grant regime, and favouring investment in those industries throughout the country with a reasonable chance of a viable future."

The association calls for a period of consultation after the publication of the White Paper and before the country is presented irrevocably with a redrawn industrial map.

## P&amp;O shares for Sterling

It looks as though the newly appointed chairman of Peninsula & Oriental, has taken advantage of this week's weakness in the share price.

Word in the market yesterday suggested he had bought a further 1m to 1.5m shares in P&O through his own brokers and now owns about 4 per cent in the company. This latest buying spurt was greeted with a firm "no comment".

But the stake, worth £3.72m, may prove crucial if Trafalgar House decides to pursue its original £290m bid once the Monopolies Commission gives the go-ahead.

The rest of the equity market enjoyed a prosperous day, although turnover remained at a low ebb. The FT Index closed at its high for the day 5.3 up at 724.0, helped by the overnight surge on Wall Street.

In the gilt market the issue of a new £250m of "tap" stock has made little impact. Market report, page 18

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 725.7 up 6.9  
FT Gilts: 83.46 up 0.21  
FT All Share: 453.36 up 1.41

Bargains: 20,013  
Datstream USM Leaders Index: 74.75 down 0.2

New York: Dow Jones Average: 1,275

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,416.56

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 835.97 down 1.21

Amsterdam: 150.5 up 1.9

Sydney: AC Index: 717.2 down 0.9

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 1003.3 up 3.8

Brussels: General Index 126.73 up 0.45

Paris: CAC Index 145.5 up 0.7

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.4735 up 75pts  
Index 83.5 down 0.1

DM 3.9560 up 0.0050

FT 12.0750 up 0.0370

Yen 346.00 up 1.25

Dollar: Index 128.4 down 0.4

DM 2.6955

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: \$1.4735

Dollar: DM 2.6895

INTERNATIONAL

ECU 50.570223

SDR 20.714373

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9

Finance houses base rates 10

Discount market loans week fixed 9.8

3 month interbank 9.8-9.4

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar \$1.316-8.1/16

3 month DM 6.16-6.1/16

3 month Fr F131/4-13/16

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9

Treasury long bond 102.4-102.8

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV

Average reference rate for interest period October 5 to November 1, 1983 inclusive: 9.393 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$375.80 pm \$376.50

close \$376.50 (£256.00)

New York latest: \$387.388.50 (£263.25-264.25)

Switzerland (new): \$88-89 (£59.75-60.50)

\*Excludes VAT

## J Hepworth &amp; Son plc

## A RECORD YEAR

## GROUP RESULTS

Years to 31st August (amount in thousands)	1983	1982




</tbl

## RECENT ISSUES

	Chgs	Price
Argus Computer Grp Ord (254)	105	105
Argus Computer 100 Ord (230)	105-32	105-32
Argus Computer Managers 5p Ord (75)	108	108
European Assets Dl (77)	108	108
Federated Housing 5p Ord (54)	33-2	33-2
Finsa 100 Ord (77)	120-3	120-3
Finsa 100 Ord (91)	82	82
Imre Group 100 Ord (91)	82	82
Laudan Group 100 Ord (45)	26-1	26-1
Metronet 100 Ord (94)	101	101
Galaxy Instruments 5p Ord (285)	303	303
Page (100)	100	100
Premier 5p Ord (26.5)	24-1	24-1
Whitbread Hotstar 5p Ord (100)	92-3	92-3
Woolworth Investors 100 Ord (74)	173	173

last price in parentheses is Unlisted Securities, \* by tender.

1982/83	High	Low	Stock	Int.	Gross	Div	Chg	Yield	Vid
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yield	Yield			

## BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83	High	Low	Stock	Int.	Gross	Div	Chg	Yield	Vid
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yield	Yield			

SPORTS 207 Fund 57c 1982-84 95% 5.535 9.337

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.312 9.204

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 3.093 8.831

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.752 9.204

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.707 9.227

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 3.022 7.560

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.216

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.702 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.506 9.817

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 11.828 9.224

1974 Fund 57c 1982-84 100% 8.

## Productivity pays off at Metal Box

Efficiency is the order of the day at Metal Box, Britain's leading packaging group. Yesterday's interim figures showed a dramatic increase in pretax profits from £15.9m to £34.5m, compared with the same stage last year, with almost all the improvement credited to increases in productivity, particularly in Britain.

The group has coped well with a combination of technological change and world recession which threatened its existence as the dominant supplier of cans and packaging to the British food and drink industries. More than 12,000 jobs have disappeared leaving Metal Box with 22,000 employees in Britain. The group has been investing in new plant and equipment, with half of this in Britain.

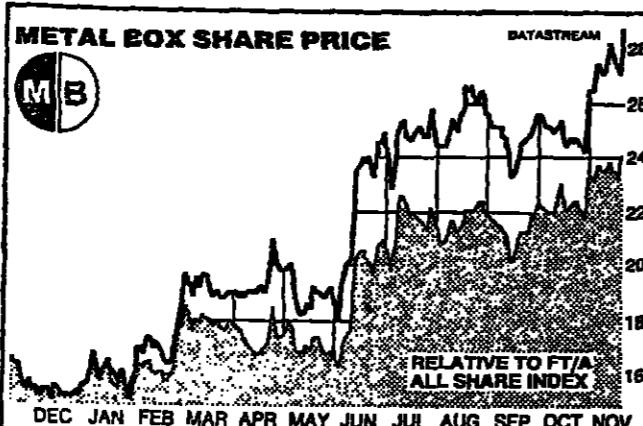
The result is that the group is making as many cans as it did in 1979 with half the employees. Factories supplying the drinks industry are working flat out, and there is little slack on the food side.

Efforts to contain costs include asking shareholders to vote next year on the appointment of a new firm of auditors to take £1m a year of business now handled by six firms.

The PET (plastic bottle) market is growing at the rate of 15 per cent a year as breweries and soft drinks suppliers take advantage of this cheaper means of packaging. Metal Box claims to be leader in this field.

Elsewhere, Metal Box clings to its 40 per cent share of a static central heating market, through Stelrad. Overseas operations still account for more than half the group's interim sales of £710m (£659m last time). A change in the year end of the American operation from December 31, to March 31, means a nine-month contribution, but this is net loss of £500,000 once interest charges are taken into account.

The unanswered question for the second half of the year is how much of a £40m windfall



resulting from the restructuring of the group's interests in South Africa will show through in the profit and loss account. The board promised that gross debt would fall from 52 per cent to 30 per cent of shareholders' funds after the deal, which will reduce interest charges, but there could be further substantial provisions for redundancy and rationalisation.

Still, the market was happy with the figures, chalking up the shares by 10p to 280p against a 140p low for the year.

### Amersham

A 21.4 per cent increase in profits and forecasts that the growth rate will continue has not helped to support the Amersham share price. Worse, there is a view that the stock should be sold.

Certainly, the present price of 228p is only pennies above the year's low — still double last year's issue price admittedly — and the underlying worry in the market is how well the company can sustain that growth in the face of the competition from the biotechnological alternatives being developed in radioactive medical diagnostics.

Nevertheless there is no danger in the next couple of years, at least according to the company, which is confident of sustaining the growth.

### C E Heath

Nobody could have been more cautious about its industry's prospects than the insurance firm, C E Heath, when it cast its interim dividend up from 5p to 5.25p net after seeing six months' net profits rise 17 per cent.

But to talk of broking being the problem sector, while underwriting profits have soared by 56 per cent, is to ignore the huge difficulty facing the insurance industry as a whole. Massive rate-cutting, which has been particularly savage in the US.

Many companies there have been operating on the old-style Japanese principle of accumulating turnover, not profits — but, in their case, not for growth to survive.

Heath's spectacular rise in its Australian business is predicted, but only serves to underline the problems in North America, which still represents the biggest single slice of its turnover and profits. The increase in rates that was widely predicted for this year appeared briefly, but has not been sustained. Analysts now suggest that it will not even materialise next year.

Heath acknowledges losing a contract because American competitors cut rates by half. Business, which it and another London firm had done in the oil sector at \$30m last year, was placed at between \$14m and \$15m this year.

It has also not been asked to quote for certain businesses again, which it won last year by substantially cutting rates. But like a growing number of non-US firms, it firmly believes that if you cut your own throat too far, you eventually lose your head.

The shake-out amongst competitors is already happening in the ranks of the so-called "captive" insurance companies set up by industrial concerns, again largely American, to serve their in-house needs, of which more than 1,000 are registered in Bermuda — and among companies in the Third World.

### COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

**Adam Leisure**  
Year to 31.5.83  
Pre-tax profit £3m (£1m)  
Stated earnings 7.5p (2.9p)  
Turnover £20.7m (£13.8m)  
Net final dividend 1p

**Zygen Dynamics**  
Half-year to 30.7.83  
Pre-tax profit £161,000 (£24,000)  
Stated earnings 3.7p (0.9p)  
Turnover £2.1m (£1.4m)  
Net dividend 0.1p

**A & M Hines**  
Half-year to 31.7.83  
Pre-tax profit £380,000 (£455,000)  
Stated earnings 10.5p (£4.5p)  
Turnover £2.5m (£2.6m)  
Net dividend 0.1p

**Sekers International**  
Half-year to 30.9.83  
Pre-tax profit £171,000 (loss £54,000)  
Stated earnings 1.84m (25.5m)  
Net interim dividend 0.25p (nil)

**Ames Hinton & Sons**  
Half-year to 17.9.83  
Pre-tax profit £1.1m (£958,000)  
Stated earnings 16.87p (15.3p)  
Turnover £85.2m (£58.1m)  
Net interim dividend 2.4p (same)

**Parlind Textile (Holdings)**  
Half-year to 29.9.83  
Pre-tax profit £207,000  
Stated earnings 10.6p (2.4p)  
Turnover £22.4m (£18.4m)  
Net interim dividend 1.6p (same)

**Remore**  
Half-year to 1.10.83  
Pre-tax profit £265,000 (£190,000)  
Stated earnings 21.1p (£17.75p)  
Turnover £12.9m (£12.8m)  
Net interim dividend 0.6p (0.525p)

**Protocol Electronics**  
Half-year to 30.9.83  
Pre-tax profit £229,000 (£144,000)  
Stated earnings 8.09p (5.25p)  
Turnover £1.1m (£26,000)  
Net interim dividend 2p (1.5p)  
Share price 43p Yield 1.8p  
Dividend payable 12.12.83

**The Haywood Williams Group** is raising £2m by a one-for-four rights issue. The 2,104,723 new shares at 100p will be in line for the proposed final dividend of 3p this year. The Group which manufactures house building materials will use the funds to reduce borrowings, which stood at £2.95m at the end of last year. Pre-tax profits for the year to December are expected to be more than £2m — up from £847,000 last year.

The subsequent rises (in VAT) of 1 per cent would be annual

### Economic Commentary by Tim Congdon

## The VAT 'mistake' that might help revive the economy

The Arithmetic of the Tax Package (figures in £m 1984-85 prices)

	First year	Full year
Addition to revenue from raising VAT from 15 per cent to 16 per cent	+550	+740
from 15 per cent to 20 per cent	+2,750	+3,700
Loss of revenue from abolishing NIS	-1,125	-1,275
Loss of revenue from changing single and wife's earned income allowance by £20	-63	-76
by £250	-1,100	-1,330
Official estimate of yield from stamp duties in 1983-84	£975m	
Probable yield from stamp duties in 1984-85	£1,100m	

The package:

Full-year yield from raising VAT to 20 per cent

Full-year cost of ending NIS

Full-year cost of increasing single and wife's earned income allowance by £350

Full-year cost of abolishing stamp duties

-5

The purpose of this article is to propose a change in the structure of taxation so major and controversial that it would give the headline writers a field day.

There would be a much more serious intention, of course. It would be to strengthen incentives where it really counts (the low-paid, the unemployed) and to improve the efficiency of both the labour and capital markets.

The essential step is to repeat the so-called "mistake" in Sir Geoffrey Howe's first Budget — announcing a substantial rise in the rate of valued-added tax on this occasion from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

The revenue from higher VAT would become available for more worthy causes.

It would probably not be a good idea to put the rate up

from 15 per cent to 20 per cent in one year because of the possible damage to inflation expectations. The first rise should be before next May so that its effect can be incorporated in next year's social security uprating and should be only 1 per cent. The subsequent rises, also of 1 per cent, should be in the same month of every year until 1988.

The impact effect on the retail price index would be a little over 0.5 per cent and might upset the Treasury's 4.5 per cent inflation forecast. But forecasts are made to be broken.

There would be no effect on the inflation rate after 1984 because the same increase in the price level would occur — at least from this source — every year.

The very helpful ready reckoner in the Treasury's document on the Autumn Statement 1983 suggests that the extra receipts should be £550m (in 1984/85 prices) in the first year and £3,700m by 1989/90.

This is a sizable sum of money. What should the Chancellor do with it?

The answer may be a special Treasury supplement to exempt young workers from national insurance contributions while they are gaining on-the-job experience.

The Government may be suspicious of this idea since it would disturb the insurance principle on which social security is based. But, if we have had a national insurance surcharge, which is so objectionable, a national insurance supplement?

In fact, VAT falls least heavily on the poor because it does not apply to food and housing, but that is not the common perception.

If, however, personal allowances were raised in conjunction with the abolition of stamp duty it is difficult to see why anyone should object. The low paid would gain more, in proportion to their incomes, from higher personal allowance than the well off.

In fact, the overall effect of all the changes proposed in this article would be to favour the poor, not the rich. People on low incomes and in employment would gain most.

The arguments for a big switch in the fiscal structure, with higher indirect taxes financing a cut in direct taxation on the low paid, are simple, logical and persuasive. Indeed, they are so simple, they are very probably beyond the comprehension of headline writers in the tabloid press.

The final reason for implementing the changes is, therefore, that they will make Mr Lawson extremely unpopular — which is just what a Chancellor of the Exchequer should be after his first Budget.

The advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange.

This advertisement is not an invitation to purchase shares. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the United Breweries Market in the shares of the Ordinary Share Capital of Breweries plc issued and to be issued.

It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing.

BREWMAKER plc

Offer for Sale

by HARVARD SECURITIES LIMITED

(Licensed Dealer in Securities)

4,222,000 Ordinary Shares of 1p each

at 33.25p per share payable in full on application

Authorised

£ 180,000 Ordinary Shares of 1p each fully paid 176,000

The application list will open at 10 a.m. on 28th November 1983 and may close at any time thereafter.

Copies of the offer for Sale (on the terms of which alone application will be considered) with Application Form may be obtained from

Harvard Securities Limited, 209, 218/226 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4QD.

After the 23rd November 1983 particulars of the Company will be available in the Extra United Securities Market and copies of such particulars may be obtained from Harvard Securities Limited and Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co., at the above addresses, during business hours on any weekday (5 Sundays excepted) up to the 9th December 1983.

## Atlantic Computers in £14m takeover

By Jeremy Warner

Atlantic Computers, the fast growing computer systems design group, is spending £14m on a manufacturing company that will take it into the field of data communications.

The acquisition comes less than two months after Atlantic was floated on the stock market with a price tag of £55m.

Now it is paying a mixture of shares, cash and loan stock for Lioni Systems Developments, a privately-owned Buckinghamshire company which designs and makes specialist data communications systems.

Atlantic shares, which were offered for sale at 23p in early October, rose a further 27p on the stock market yesterday to 41p.

Atlantic said it expected significant benefits for both companies as a result of the merger. The chairman, Mr John Foulston, said: "No other company could open the door to data communications in the same way that Lion does."

Atlantic sees Lion's data communications and telecommunications management systems as complimentary to its own activity in supplying computer systems.

Lion has said that it will make pretax profits of not less than £1.65m in the 10 months to the end of this year. Sales in that period will be about £5.2m. Atlantic has forecast profits of not less than £5.1m for 1983.

Money Market Deposits for Companies and Private Investors

Average Rate Scheme offers

• Competitive interest rate  
• Short notice repayment  
• Quarterly interest

• Deposits £5,000 to £250,000

United Dominions Trust

Full details from:  
Treasury's Department  
5th Floor, Parliament House, 10-15 Downing Lane  
London EC3A 3AH Tel: 01-628 6861  
Member of the TSB Group

## Spanish drive for UK tourists

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

From Harry Debelling Madrid

The Spanish government is to spend £1m to encourage more British tourists to look for "everything under the sun" in Spain, a spokesman for the tourist department said in Madrid yesterday.

The total budget for official tourist promotion abroad, 1.9 billion pesetas (8.5m) is 38 per cent higher than the amount spent the previous year.

Newlands, Knight & Round will handle the advertising and promotion in Britain during the first part of the two-part campaign. For that first phase, which begins immediately, Spain has allocated 120m. No agency has yet been named for the second phase, budgeted at 108m pesetas.

An additional 300m pesetas will be spent on international advertising, including some British publications, the tourist official said. Tandem/DDB of Madrid was awarded that contract. The slogan for the advertisements is: "Everything under the sun", emphasizing the variety of activities available in Spain.

The campaign has been structured on the results of a survey by the tourist department, which indicated the holiday activities of the various categories of holidaymakers.

Officials said that the campaign is aimed at the higher end of the market.

Sears to close Belfast Store

# Rutherford and Deans out of Steele-Bodger's team: injuries haunt Cambridge

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

John Rutherford and Colin Deans, both Scottish internationals, have withdrawn from Mickey Steele-Bodger's team to meet Cambridge University at Grange Road today. Rutherford sustained a fractured jaw and Deans a damaged neck playing against New Zealand on November 12, injuries which caused them to miss the game between Major Stanley's XV and Oxford University last week.

Rutherford's replacement at stand-off half is the young Bedford player, Simon Smith, not to be confused with the Simon Smith whom Cambridge accommodate at full back rather than his normal position on the right wing. Smith - he of Bedford - will have distinguished company outside him in three All Blacks, Osborne, Robertson and Green, of whom the first two played against Oxford last week and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Dean's place at hooker goes to Guy Steele-Bodger, son of the team organizer, and he will have the comforting presences in the front row of Blakeway on the loose head rather than the tight head side. Blakeway comes in for Rendell, who injured a leg

results of hospital tests. Martin, the Aberavon full back has been bothered by a hamstring injury all term and Paterson-Brown, at centre, strained knee ligaments against Northampton.

Today the hero of last December's University match, Andrew, moves from stand-off to centre and Cheshworth, formerly of Durham University, comes in from the wing to replace him. Cheshworth is a talented player who has been unlucky to find Andrew blocking the way to a Blue.

His place goes to Rees, of Nottingham, who had such an outstanding game for the Midland Division against the All Blacks. Bryce Rose captained New Zealand said just before the tour reached its conclusion that Rees was one of the players in England who had most impressed him, for his speed and non-nonsense approach.

After a handsome start to the term Cambridge have fallen away. They lost by a mere handful of points to Cardiff, Bedford, Northampton, Rose Park and London Scottish and drew with Richmond. However, Leicester and Blackheath demolished them and injuries have not helped them sustain the build-up to the University match on December 6.

The latest of these involved Ellison, the promising Yorkshire No 8, who has a damaged knee and is waiting for the

## Durham strengthened for promotion game

Durham make two changes for their County Championship second division promotion play-off against Kent at Askeaton ground, Kidbrooke, on Saturday. Eddie Bell, the West Hartlepool prop, returns after suspension and his clubmate, Ivan Waterson, resumes at scrum-half after recovering from concussion. David Cook, of Stockton, is retained on the wing.

Opponents: A Colgate (Macclesfield), G. Cook (Durham City), I. Waterson, G. Cook (both West Hartlepool), C. Cheshire (West Hartlepool), C. Barlow, D. Mitchell, P. Johnson (West Hartlepool), R. Wilkinson (Hartlepool Rovers). K. Rawlinson (Bedford and England), A. Ripley (Roxby Park and England, Captain).

Metropolitan Police are without seven first-team regulars.

Most: Keanie, the Irish lock, formerly withdrawn from the French Barbarians team to play the Australians in the final match of their tour at Toulon this evening.

FRENCH BARBARIANS: C. Urhurise (Bayonne), B. Lavigne (Agen), P. Barbezat (Toulouse), G. Lapeyre (Grasse), P. Lapeyre (La Roche), P. Detres (Nîmes), P. Duhans (Toulouse), R. Pascual (Glossat), D. Vaughan, P. Mathieu, W. Manzana, K. Aceto, M. Skinner (all Bayonne).

• Sid Graham, the Apparatus proposes the place of Kevin Hyde (Warrington), who is injured, in Cumbria's side to meet Stafford-

## Harlequins lock for Middlesex

Bill Cuthbertson, Harlequins' Scottish international lock, has been called up by Middlesex for Saturday's county championship semi-final against Gloucestershire at Kingsholm in place of Nigel O'Brien, his club colleague. But Paul Rendell, the Wasps loose-head prop, who was unlucky to miss selection for England's side which beat the All Blacks last Saturday, is out with an ankle injury. Paul Curtis, of Rosslyn Park, replaces him.

Among the backs, Mark Williams of Wasps, switches from wing to stand-off half in place of Tim Bryan (Metropolitan Police). Steve O'Reilly, also of Met Police, takes the vacant wing position.

MIDDLESEX: N. Stringer (Wasps), A. Den (Harlequins), R. Cawdron (Wasps), R. Gordon (London Scottish), S. Cullen (Harlequins), P. Curtis (Rosslyn Park), J. Oliver (Harlequins), M. Cawdron (Harlequins), D. Coote (Harlequins), D. Rouse (London Scottish), C. Buxton (Harlequins), K. Horwitz (London Welsh).

• Alan Barnes, R. Gorst, D. Currie, A. Parker, A. Macrae, R. Cawdron, M. Herding, C. Parker, S. Williams, O. Hall, S. Polden, K. Hall.



Fellow competitors presented Billie Jean King with a cake on her 40th birthday yesterday. Mrs King celebrated the milestone while preparing for the New South Wales women's open tennis championships in Sydney. In between receiving gifts from players and a bunch of 40 red roses

from the tournament organizers, Mrs King found time for a strenuous workout on the practice court. Mrs King, who is still ranked twelfth in the world, said: "I think older players will continue to make an impact on major tournaments."

## Seeds scattered on day of surprises

Sydney (Reuters) - Hana Mandlikova's brittle temperament let her down once again as she was knocked out of the New South Wales open championship yesterday. The top seed was beaten 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, by Elizabeth Sayers of Australia, who is ranked ninety-sixth in the world. Miss Sayers, aged 20, kept her nerve in a gripping finale after she had squandered two match points in the second set.

Miss Mandlikova, aged 21, produced a typically infuriating display of mistakes winning and beginning her mistakes. She is using the event as part of her build-up to the Australian open in two weeks' time and after receiving a first round bye she looked short of practice on grass.

Miss Sayers who described her win as the best result of her career, was the more confident in the opening set which she took after breaking service for a 4-2 lead. The young Australian played herself into a match-winning position when she served at 5-4 in the second set, despite two double faults she held two match points but threw both away with unforced errors. For the first and only time in the match, Miss Mandlikova imposed her authority and took three successive break points in the final set.

Miss Sayers was not to be denied, however, and she quickly regained her earlier composure. Her experienced opponent frequently used delaying tactics and complaints, but the unseeded player held on through a series of close games before finally breaking service in the ninth game.

Jo Durie, of Great Britain, the No 3 seed, reached the third round with a 6-4, 6-4 win over Yvonne Nagele, of the United States.

More Tennis Page 22

## Russians come out of the cold with a revolutionary sledge

From Chris Moore, Königssee

While the British championships were unfolding here yesterday, all the talk was of a breakthrough by the Soviet Union. In Winterberg last weekend they unveiled a revolutionary sledge which has suddenly elevated their Olympic team from rank outsiders to one of the favourites for the gold medal in Sarajevo in February.

Not only did they clinch their first notable victory in international competition by winning the Veltins Cup but they twice beat the track record and finished in the unpreceded position of filling three of the top four places in the two-man event. Not surprisingly their success staggered the Swiss, East Germans, West Germans and Austrians, who in recent times have dominated the sport.

"To say they have made a major breakthrough is putting it a bit mildly," Mr Hammond, the British team manager, said on his arrival at their headquarters in Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps. "It is comparable to a relatively new team going into Formula One motor racing and winning a grand prix at virtually the first attempt." Hammond added: "The Soviets have only been taking part in major competitions for four years. They have always led us to believe they have no track of their own in Russia. But they must have built one somewhere to have tested and modified things to this degree."

The secret of their prototype bob evidently has much to do with a unique new suspension and steering system designed to keep all four runners on the ice longer than those on a conventional bob. It also has different aerodynamics with cutaway sides at the front giving it a cigar shape appearance.

"Actually it would not look all that out of place in Star Wars," Hammond said. "It set everyone back at Winterberg, particularly the Swiss who have made one or two innovations of their own. Some nations are clearly concerned that no matter how good their own drivers are the new sledge will give the Russians an unbeatable advantage simply because it is quicker."

There was some talk of protests to the International Federation of Bob-sledding and Tobogganing but, as I see it, the new sledge conforms to all relevant requirements. The international jury certainly had no complaints at Winterberg.

For speed is shared by the British team advisor, Glyn Cowling, who is also the coach to the British. At the British headquarters in Berchtesgaden, the Swiss were the only ones to protest.

There are four goals remaining Saturday: semi-final round-robin, the final and the medal ceremony. May have heard of the British drivers' desire to think about the games away from the city. Gossage, of the United States, is without his team, however, and the team's manager, David May, has been round the city looking for a place to go.

Rumour has it that the Russians are coming to Königssee this week to practice but there was still no sign of them yesterday.

## Cup defence

Great Britain and Ireland's club professionals will defend the PGA Cup against the United States at Turnberry on July 26 to 28 next year.

## REAL TENNIS

### Mackenzie derailed

By William Stephens

The third seed, Colin Lumley, a former Australian Open champion, reached the quarter-finals of the British Open singles championship, sponsored by George Wimpey, at Queen's Club yesterday. When he defeated Robert Mackenzie, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Lumley, who lost in the semi-final to the World Champion, Christopher Challenge, October 1982, is now temporary professional at the Holycroft club, near Maidenhead, where he is looking after the lovely court while the future of the estate is decided.

The left-handed Lumley thrives on pace, so Mackenzie, one of the most improved British amateurs, abandoned the normal fluency of his game, relying on a fast railroad service and forces with a variety of slow services; but he defeated to uncertain over his

Injuries Cell adopt a

appro

it would have

reached

all before

admitted

and about now

the center

the goal

defended

the



## CRICKET

# Lynch defies Surrey and remains with rebel team in South Africa

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Though advised not to do so by his county, Surrey, and threatened by the Test and County Cricket Board with rustication if he should, Monte Lynch has decided to stay in South Africa and to honour his commitment to the West Indian side now on an 11-week tour of the Republic. The executive committee of the TCCB announced last week that, if Lynch were to play in South Africa, they would recommend to the full board, at their meeting on December 13, that his English qualification should be cancelled.

Early yesterday morning Surrey contacted Lynch in Pretoria, and presented him with the party line. Soon afterwards they issued a statement which said that, while they disagreed with the TCCB's stance, they had told Lynch that it might, in the long run, be in his and their own best interests to heed the board's warning. Soon after midday Lynch rang back to say that he would be staying in South Africa.

He has now burnt his boats so far as ever playing for England (his avowed ambition) is concerned? Will he, in fact, no longer be classified as an Englishman, which he is at the moment by reason of having lived in Walton on Thames since, as a boy, he came to England from Guyana?

Should he be reclassified as an "overseas" player, so long as

## Pakistan change captain

Islamabad (Reuter) The Pakistani cricket authorities yesterday ruled that Imran Khan, the captain, would take no part in the current series in Australia and said that Zaheer Abbas, vice-captain, would take over the captaincy for the remaining four Test matches.

Naseem Khan, president of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan, said in Lahore that the decision was taken by the board's council yesterday in the light of latest medical reports about Imran's fitness, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported.

Imran, who is suffering from a stress fracture of the left shin, was appointed last month to lead the team to Australia for the five-Test match series. He missed the first Test in Perth and said last week that he was not optimistic about being fit for the second Test match beginning in Brisbane on Friday.

Naseem Khan said Imran would not be called home and he had been advised to get treatment in Australia. The BCCP would pay all his medical expenses. If Imran recovers before the end of the tour, he will play under Zaheer Abbas.



Imran: not going home

The president said, there was no urgent need to send a replacement, but added that Sarfaraz Nawaz and a number of other pace bowlers, as well as certain batsmen, were under consideration as possible reinforcements.

Imran was appointed captain last month against the wishes of the selection committee which resigned in protest at this and other changes in its recommended team.

The board was later criticized by several Pakistani cricket writers since Imran has not been fit enough to play on the tour.

## From red to black in Gloucester

Gloucestershire made a profit of £21,000 in the year ending September 30. That, they say in their annual report, is a "miracle". Faced with a projected loss of more than £50,000, and subsequent insolvency, there was a dramatic turn in fortunes at the end of the season.

Gloucestershire were saved by the greatly increased contribution from the Test and County Board, the sports authorities at Cheltenham, which lead to record gate receipts, and last-minute sponsorship; sale of treasury stock; increased donations, and a greater surplus in the Jessop Taverners Club. The club are

now in the black.

Gloucestershire have recovered from their record loss of £15,000 in 1982 to make a profit of £15,000 in last season. Ground advertising at Old Trafford was up by 255,000 and there were substantial increases in match sponsorship and catering income.

Cedric Rhodes, the Gloucestershire manager said yesterday: "Everyone at the club has worked tremendous hard in fighting back after the 1982 disaster".

## ATHLETICS

## Doctors 'blundered' in US drugs walk-out

Indianapolis (Reuter) - Doctors with the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) were partially to blame for the withdrawal of 16 American athletes from the Pan-American games in Caracas in August, a report has claimed.

A five-member commission was appointed by the Athletics Congress (TAC), the governing body of athletics in the United States, to investigate circumstances surrounding the walk-out. Their report, released yesterday, said: "There is clear evidence to the effect that the medical team with the USOC gave advice conflicting with that given by the TAC staff. Some such advice, in fact, was erroneous."

The report cited an example where one USOC doctor in Caracas was reported to have said he had no testing equipment might be able to use to detect drug use, thus contributing to the problem. Last September USOC created a task force on drug control, a principal function of which will be research and educational activities.

Since new drugs appear on the market almost daily, a list of banned drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

The American weightlifter, Jeff

Micheals, was among 16 competitors from 10 countries who were disqualified and stripped of their medals at the games after tests showed they had taken illegal, synthetic anabolic steroids. All told, 14 American team members left Caracas abruptly, fanning suspicion that more might have been using drugs to boost their performances.

The TAC commission said a decision was taken, well before the games to test for drugs at future Olympic trials and at all TAC outdoor championships. The decision will be implemented and will be well publicized.

The panel also said confusion

surrounding which drugs were illegal and whether certain drugs were deemed to be safe contributed to the problem.

Last September USOC created a task force on drug control, a principal function of which will be research and educational activities.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date, the commission said. It suggested a list of "safe" drugs for stated medical problems be made available.

Since new drugs appear on the

market almost daily, a list of banned

drugs can never be totally up to date,

SQUASH RACKETS

## Jahan deserves credit for a wise decision

By Rex Bellamy

The best player eligible for the men's event has not entered for the British national championships, to be played at Sheffield from December 9 to 15. Instead, Hidayat Jahan, who ranks third in the world, may compete at Cologne in the West German Open championship, which will take place at the same time. The Sheffield title should therefore go to one of the men who have contested the last two finals: Gavain Briars, last year's winner, and Philip Kenyon, the 1981 champion.

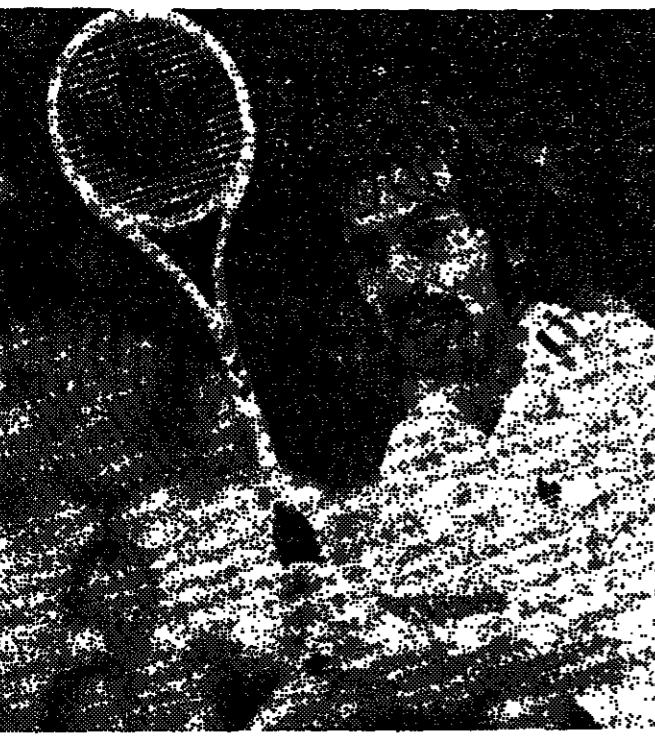
Jahan, a Pathan, born at Lahore, has lived in England since 1974 and has an English wife. He became a British citizen in July, and last month played for his adopted country in the world team championship in New Zealand. The forthcoming British National Championship, the first for which Jahan has been eligible, put him in a difficult position.

Jahan is a gentle, sensitive and responsible man, and a widely experienced professional. By nature and background he is better equipped than anyone else to achieve a rapport between the game's dominant coaches: Anglo-Saxons and Pakistanis. For all these reasons he has long been one of the most respected and prominent officers of the International Squash Players' Association.

This last point identifies one of three obvious causes for Jahan's dilemma. The ISPA consider that the Sheffield Prize Fund – a total of £3,000 for the men of which the winner takes £1,350 – is less than it should be for the national championship. Should such an influential ISPA officer as Jahan condone this alleged injustice by competing?

It could reasonably be argued that the title is more important than the money and that in the present economic climate the prize fund is as much as can be expected. But the ISPA have a policy and to see some extent Jahan represent that policy.

### Barrington's biography



Barrington: refuses to be shackled by conventions

## Dramatic life that is stranger than fiction

The astonishing story of Jonah Barrington, one of the greatest of all British novelists, has been plainly but admiringly told in *Jonah*, by Ross Reuben and Michael Emery (188 smartly produced pages published by J. M. Dent at £8.95). The word "plainly" is a compliment to the authors' discretion. They realized that such an improbably dramatic material did not need dressing up in fancy phrases.

The book bears the subtitle "official biography" because Barrington himself was closely associated with its preparation and editing. The ring of truth resounds throughout, as this reviewer can personally testify. But truth is indeed stranger than fiction. *Jonah* is reminiscent of Antonia Fraser's biography of Mary Queen of Scots in that had it been fictional, any publisher might reasonably have asked the author to ground his story was incredible.

Let us consider merely the bare bones of the tale. Barrington had a nervous breakdown at Cheltenham College and later went much of the way towards becoming an alcoholic before he was sent down from Trinity University. But he then formed himself into an ascetic and a world champion in spite of the fact that he had, from the start, in competitive squash and, except in terms of character, was not particularly gifted to excel at it.

As the authors point out: "Most people are congenitally unable to change their character after having passed through their formative years and it is one of Jonah's more impressive achievements that he managed to do so." Barrington changed himself physically, too. The details of his new life, and a seven-year course of training and practice make awesome reading.

He was tampering with nature, challenging the apparent frontiers of his strength and stamina and skill. He went too far, and in his mid-30s was sharply reminded that, although he had asked no more of his body than was possible, he had asked more than was wise. Physically, he was suddenly in decline.

At the peak of his career this extraordinary, multi-sided man had a romantic but briefly scandalous liaison with his present wife, whose first marriage was then breaking down. A worrying challenge of a different kind was his brittle on-



Jahan: best player

The other, more pressing problems for Jahan were posed by opposing schools of thought within the British game. Some thought he needed to compete in order to prove that he was Britain's best player. Others considered that, whatever the rules said, the championship should be restricted to players of British parentage – a line of thinking that must exclude Jahan. In this situation there was no way in which he could satisfy everyone.

Jahan has already proved beyond doubt that he is a better player than Briars or Kenyon. In this respect his position recalls that of Jonah Barrington in 1980. Barrington had conflicting allegiances (Irish, Welsh and English) but primarily represented Ireland. He had no great incentive to become British champion and his career was winding down anyway. But Barrington was needed into competing in Sheffield in order to prove that at the age of 39 he was still British number one. He did so, beating Kenyon and Briars in consecutive matches.

All things considered, Jahan's decision reflects more credit on him than it does on a vocal minority who want to use it to advance this or that petty point of view.

### Barrington's biography

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 23 1983

## La crème de la crème

### Recruitment Consultant

Due to expansion our client, a well known Secretarial Agency wishes to strengthen its team with the introduction of an experienced Consultant.

Consultants with this company deal with all aspects of recruitment, the emphasis being on good consultancy work, professional client management and teamwork.

You will probably be 27 to 35, well educated, but above all well presented, competent and confident. You will have had at least two years experience in a professional agency, or will be able to show prior experience in a similar creative executive situation.

You are the kind of person who will regard the satisfaction and respect you will get for a job well done as a highly important part of your reward, but the right person will earn a basic salary of £12,500 pa, a company car, PPP, profit share and other incentives which make the total package worth approximately £20,000.

**Confidential Reply Service:** Please write with full CV quoting reference 1853/BT on your envelope, listing separately any company to whom you do not wish your details to be sent. CV's will be forwarded directly to our client, who will conduct the interviews. Charles Barker Recruitment Limited, 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA.

**Charles Barker**  
ADVERTISING • SELECTION • SEARCH

### Two Secretaries for Advertising Agency W1.

One of London's top agencies is looking for two secretaries to work for directors within their Planning Department.

They should be aged 20-30, bright with lots of initiative, have very good typing skills and be able to cope under pressure.

These are demanding jobs with plenty of involvement; advertising experience is preferred but not essential.

We are situated in super offices and offer competitive salaries plus BUPA.

Please send cv to:

**JUDY TOMBLESON**  
Abbott Mead Vickers/SMS Ltd., 32 Aybrook Street,  
London, W1M 3JL

### There's only one way to treat a top Secretary...

...and that's with the utmost respect – respect for your talents, experience and ambition. We understand that, as our clients understand that, as the following career opportunities prove:

#### CLASSY! £9,000

One of the best and best of initiative needed for a challenging position. Working in the L.D. super presentation and strength of personality should combine with great organisational skills.

#### EFFICIENCY! £28,500

Select City opening for a finance Secretary/PA, prod. 20/40 p.s., well-organised, confident manners at the highest level. Field-call the M.D.'s calls and ensure smooth running of his office calls for colour efficiency, even when under pressure.

#### LUXURY! £28,000

High-calibre candidate for senior Senior Secretarial role providing key support to the M.D. of an International Company with finance offices in Mayfair. Various brief includes Admin. and some Personnel. Really

#### PROFESSIONAL! £27,900

Excellent opportunity for a professional Legal Admin. Secretary to join a successful Company at Senior Partner level. Professional & financial acumen as is a sound background in Commercial &/or Company Law.

#### ACADEMIC! from £7,500

Highly-interesting and diverse Personal Secretarial role in a busy Academic environment. Superb educational background & tonnes of academic merit. Working for a key Department Head and often at high profile.

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below.

19-23 Oxford St. W1. Tel: 01-437 9030

30 Bush Lane, EC4. Tel: 01-626 8315

**Recruitment Consultants**  
**Challoner's**

### DYNAMIC M.D. WANTS A TOP ASSISTANT Circa £10,000 p.a. Windsor

He requires someone who is far more than just a good secretary. A person with business experience, and probably a degree, who knows how to get things done in an organised way. Above all a resourceful person with style, high standards and first class people skills. If you are at least 27 and want an exciting challenge with career prospects, you will feel at home as part of a lively, young team in this fast growing, pace-setting electronics firm. Please contact: Jenny Bell, Columbus Automation Limited, Hanover Way, Windsor, Berkshire. Telephone: (0753) 58771

#### COLLEGE LEAVER ADVERTISING

An exciting opportunity for an intelligent person with the right personality and enthusiasm to join a well-established advertising agency as a junior executive. The role will involve the sales and marketing side. Lots of client contact plus client liaison with New York office needs a good telephone manner and a good appearance. Prof. Age 20-24.

**Susan Beck**  
TEMPORARY & PERMANENT RECRUITMENT  
10 BEAUCHAMP PLACE SW3 INL TEL: 01-584 6242

#### London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (University of London)

Keppel St, WC1E 7HT

#### DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY

Are you looking for a challenging position in a stimulating environment? We have a number of permanent and temporary posts available as a team involved in teaching and research in the field of tropical disease. The posts appointed will be responsible to the Head of Department for a variety of secretarial and administrative tasks. The posts will involve a wide range of responsibilities including the preparation of reports, the use of computers, typing as well as the personality to deal with a wide range of people including an international student population.

Starting salary will be in the range £5,297 - £7,346 according to age, qualifications and experience. Conditions include 5 weeks holiday and pension scheme.

Please write with full details of qualifications and experience to the Assistant Secretary at the above address.

**FRENCH BI-LINGUAL £28,500 NEG**  
W1

**Senior Secretaries**  
Recruitment Consultants

كذا من الأصل

### Personal Assistant to the Chairman

**BIS Computer Software & Information Systems Companies circa £10,000**

This is an exceptional opportunity for an executive secretary to join a progressive and highly successful international computing services organisation with a turnover approaching £20M and employing over 650 staff. The person appointed will be required to cope with a wide variety of work and to make use of the latest office automation technology which has recently been installed.

The successful applicant will work closely with the Chairman and as part of an executive team, taking responsibility for the operational output of the office, particularly in terms of prioritising activities. The duties will include preparation of confidential reports and correspondence, collating budget information, detailed organisation for meetings and presentations, liaising with clients and arranging appointments and travel itineraries. One of the first tasks will be to recruit a junior secretary to provide general typing and office services support.

This role requires impeccable secretarial and administrative skills, and minimum current shorthand and typing speeds of 110/70w.p.m. respectively. Experience of audio and word processing is essential. The ability to deal with a wide range of people in a diplomatic and authoritative manner is important and we are seeking a calm, friendly and charming personality.

It is unlikely that individuals under 22 will have sufficient experience, ideally in a variety of small to large organisations, or the high degree of initiative and self-motivation required to run the office in the Chairman's frequent absence. Some flexibility will also be expected in the hours of work.

A negotiable salary will be offered, together with excellent company benefits and a pleasant working environment with a highly professional company close to Waterloo station.

Please write in confidence, enclosing full CV or telephone for further information: Jane Comben, Senior Personnel Officer, BIS Group Head Office, 7th Floor, York House, 193 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7GT. Telephone 01-863 0860.

**BIS**

### LEONARD BAART ASSOCIATES, CHARTERED ARCHITECTS, BOWDLER'S HOUSE, TOWN WALLS, SHREWSBURY. SY1 1TP. HISTORIC BUILDINGS RESURVEY OF ENGLAND, PHASE 2

#### SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE

This firm has been appointed to one of the eleven consultancies offered by the Department of the Environment for the completion of the listing resurvey of England. We hold the consultancy for Shropshire and Staffordshire, and now seek four full-time fieldworkers for thirty-six and twenty-one month period appointments.

The successful applicants will be required to inspect and report on buildings of special architectural and/or historic interest and prepare draft revised statutory lists for approval by the Department of the Environment in accordance with a prescribed procedure and programme of work.

Candidates should possess a thorough working knowledge of English architectural styles from mediaeval times onwards, but preference will be given to those who additionally have a specialist knowledge of the lesser domestic buildings of these Counties.

It is essential that applicants should have a car, for which an allowance is payable.

Salary: starting at £8,154 with annual increments and terminal bonus.

Candidates should apply in writing, with full curriculum vitae, to the above address, no later than 5th December, 1983.

#### International Banking to £7,500

Aged 22+, you will have shorthand (min 90), good typing, and the desire to work in a fast moving and exciting environment for a dynamic Manager. You will go a long way to find better working conditions and the benefits are superb. Please contact Rosalie Prebble.

01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000

My client is seeking a professional PA with good presentation skills and more importantly the confidence and poise to deal with people at all levels. Able to work in a fast moving and exciting environment for a dynamic Manager. You will go a long way to find better working conditions and the benefits are superb. Please contact Rosalie Prebble.

01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000 - Executive PA

Although I am German, I would be a definite advantage, mainly due to the level of a multilingual environment and organisational grouping from PA. I am a trained new person ready to be developed by my present employer.

Contact Rosalie Prebble 01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000 - Executive PA

My client is seeking a professional PA with good presentation skills and more importantly the confidence and poise to deal with people at all levels. Able to work in a fast moving and exciting environment for a dynamic Manager. You will go a long way to find better working conditions and the benefits are superb. Please contact Rosalie Prebble.

01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000 - Executive PA

My client is seeking a professional PA with good presentation skills and more importantly the confidence and poise to deal with people at all levels. Able to work in a fast moving and exciting environment for a dynamic Manager. You will go a long way to find better working conditions and the benefits are superb. Please contact Rosalie Prebble.

01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000 - Executive PA

My client is seeking a professional PA with good presentation skills and more importantly the confidence and poise to deal with people at all levels. Able to work in a fast moving and exciting environment for a dynamic Manager. You will go a long way to find better working conditions and the benefits are superb. Please contact Rosalie Prebble.

01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000 - Executive PA

My client is seeking a professional PA with good presentation skills and more importantly the confidence and poise to deal with people at all levels. Able to work in a fast moving and exciting environment for a dynamic Manager. You will go a long way to find better working conditions and the benefits are superb. Please contact Rosalie Prebble.

01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000 - Executive PA

My client is seeking a professional PA with good presentation skills and more importantly the confidence and poise to deal with people at all levels. Able to work in a fast moving and exciting environment for a dynamic Manager. You will go a long way to find better working conditions and the benefits are superb. Please contact Rosalie Prebble.

01-836 4086

#### International PA £28,000 - Executive PA

# La crème de la crème

## Public Relations

£7,250  
Our client is regarded as one of the UK's most successful PR consultancies. The firm, which has offices in London and the Home Counties, is expanding rapidly. Interesting opportunities are available for experienced PR people, including opportunities for high degrees of client contact & busy, varied day with ample scope for initiative, responsibility and promotion. Age 25-35, you will be based in beautiful offices in WC1. Contact Barry Eggleston on 01-531 1005 (Recruitment Consultants).

Price Jamieson & Partners

## COMMUNICATIONS

To £2,300  
This is an exceptional opportunity to join a dynamic, international communications organisation. As P.A. to the Director, you will be responsible for the Press and Media-based American Bank. Marvelous scope for administrative tasks and personnel management. Age 25-35. Excellent benefits.

## BANKING

£10,500 + BONUS  
Executive Secretary with Swiss English, French and Spanish and good knowledge of banking. You will be responsible for the Press and Media-based American Bank. Marvelous scope for administrative tasks and personnel management. Age 25-35. Excellent benefits.

£8,500 + Sub. Mort.  
Latin American Bank requires above average See PA for Senior Executive heading Euro Bonds. Marvelous scope for administrative tasks and personnel management. Age 25-35. Excellent benefits.

Dulcie Simpson  
242 2245  
Appointments 84 Ltd

## Administrator

Secretary  
£10,000  
German speaking (mother tongue) Administrator/Secretary required by major Oil Company in Central London. You will be responsible for the Press and Media-based American Bank. Marvelous scope for administrative tasks and personnel management. Age 25-35. Excellent benefits.

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

## 2nd JOBBERS

Arts - £6,800  
Banking - £7,500  
+ Bonus  
Marketing - £7,500  
Leisure - £6,500  
SPEEDS 100/60

## PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY

£10,000  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

An ambitious and well educated secretary is needed to work for the Deputy Chairman of this prestigious international company. Based in luxurious offices in SW1, you will be responsible for all his business and personal engagements as well as controlling a junior secretary. Speeds 120/60. Age 23-35.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS

Recruitment Ltd, 35 Bruton Place, London, W1. 01-493 7788

CDR

PUTNEY







## Action on divers trying to stop pipe

By Mark Rosselli

An injunction was granted yesterday against the Greenpeace conservation group, whose divers have been trying to block undershoot discharge pipe exits from the nuclear processing plant at Sellafield, Cumbria, formerly Windscale.

But yesterday it appeared that the protesters might ignore the High Court injunction, and continue their efforts to stop radioactive waste from being pumped into the Irish Sea.

Greenpeace sent in 15 volunteers on the former trawler Cedarlea after a radioactive slick from the pipe drifted ashore and contaminated 200 yards of beach at the weekend.

Throughout yesterday, teams of divers searched for the two pipe exits that protrude from the sea bed 1½ miles offshore. They were foiled by poor underwater visibility. As they dived, the Cedarlea was watched by the seascan, a vessel belonging to British Nuclear Fuels.

British Nuclear Fuels reacted swiftly to the Greenpeace action. The pipe the protesters seek to block discharges millions of gallons of processed and cooling water each day as well as radioactive waste. Although there are sufficient onshore storage tanks to cope with the flow for a few days, a blockage would eventually force the plant to close.

Mr Roy Pilling, director of operations at Sellafield, said yesterday that he could not allow the operation of the pipes to be interfered with.

He said: "It would create a hazard, and we would have to take remedial action. I am concerned at what is happening, because I thought Greenpeace were reasonable people who were merely taking samples near the pipelines."

An unrepentant Greenpeace spokesman said yesterday: "As far as we know, we have had no official information that an injunction has been served. We have not been contacted about it, so as far as we are concerned, it does not exist."

Mr Peter Wilkinson, a Greenpeace director aboard the Cedarlea, spoke to *The Times* last night by ship to shore radio, and predicted that, if the organization's trustees decided to defy the High Court injunction, the ship's four divers would locate the two pipelines today.

## Kennedys honour the memory of JFK

From Nicholas Ashford  
Washington

In brilliant autumn sunshine members of the Kennedy family yesterday gathered in Washington and later at their home in Hyannis Port to honour the memory of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on the twentieth anniversary of his assassination in Dallas.

At an early-morning private ceremony at Arlington cemetery, before the gates were opened to the public, Kennedy's brother, sister, nephews and nieces, together with a few close friends, scattered yellow and white roses at his grave.

Later, the family was joined by President Reagan, senior Congressional leaders and survivors of his "best and brightest" administration at a nationally televised special mass at the Holy Trinity church in Georgetown, where Kennedy worshipped during his thousand days in the White House.

A moving eulogy was given by Senator Edward Kennedy, the former President's younger brother and now head of the Kennedy "clan".

Senator Kennedy, the only survivor of four brothers, said the late President had "every gift but the length of years. What he did and believed in will endure and inevitably it will prevail. He made America young again and the world seemed new again."

Musical accompaniment was by Grace Bumbry, of the Metropolitan Opera and the violinist Isaac Stern.

Caroline Kennedy was the only member of the late President's own family present at the service. His widow, Jacqueline, was with his mother, Rose, aged 93, at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts and his son John was in India, where he is doing graduate work.

In a statement Mr Reagan described Kennedy's assassination as "one of the most tragic episodes in our nation's history". Kennedy was dedicated to a strong America and the pursuit of the best for all its citizens.

After the service, family members attended a memorial concert at the Kennedy Centre, on the banks of the Potomac River, before flying to Hyannis Port.



Two Families, an ocean apart, paying tribute to their lost loved ones: two men who died by the gun.

Twenty years ago, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was shot dead as he drove through Dallas, Texas.

Two days ago, Mr Victor Cunningham was murdered as he worshipped in a Pentecostal hall in co. Armagh. Two others died with him.

Yesterday prayers were offered for both men.

In Arlington, Virginia, the President's only surviving brother Edward (top, centre) spoke the oration at a memorial service to mark the anniversary of the assassination.

Other members of the family present included the President's daughter, Caroline (kneeling, third from right).

In Armagh, Mrs Edna Cunningham (left) said her last farewell to her husband.

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

## Lamont quangoes to Left and Right

Mr Norman Lamont, of the Department of Industry, yesterday made a statement to the House about government tourism.

One's suspicions were immediately aroused. Why does tourism need a government policy? One could understand why a hotel, a museum, or a guest house, needed a tourist policy. But what does tourism require of government - other than that government helps bring about that general prosperity in which all enterprise, including tourism, might flourish?

As Mr Lamont rose yesterday, it seemed likely that we were about to hear what tourists to these islands soon learn is the authentic folk instrument of our nation: the gentle, but steady, playing of the quango. So it proved.

"The Government's main instrument for encouraging tourism is the statutory tourist boards," said Mr Lamont.

Initially the quango accompanies a singer called a "minister". Later, a "chairman" and "board members" join in the merrymaking, the whole entertainment sometimes coming to a climax with one of several variations which include the "supplementary estimate" or alternatively the "further claim on the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement".

Mr Lamont began the fun yesterday by standing at the despatch and singing: "The Government's main instrument for encouraging tourism is the statutory tourist boards."

He cut a picturesquely figure in the minister's traditional costume of dark blue suit, black shoes, and nondescript white shirt.

"In recognition of the widely accepted view that the boards need to improve their own coordination," he continued, "The Government have decided that new organizational arrangements are required."

Tourists who had taken the trouble to learn a little of our language before arriving on our shores would have recognized that Mr Lamont was singing in the dialect of the rugged Whitehall region. His song would have been handed down to him by the oral tradition of the primitive, but hospitable, "civil servants": the people who live in the region and whose separate communities are each presided over by a "permanent secretary" or village headman.

Mr Lamont brought his

performances to an exciting climax with: "I am therefore asking the British Tourist Authority to transfer its remaining UK activities to the national boards, so that it may concentrate on its prime responsibility: to promote Britain overseas. I am asking the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board to seek shared accommodation, to merge certain common services, and in consultation with the Scottish Tourist Board and the Wales Tourist Board, to eliminate duplication in their publication programmes."

This climax contained an interesting variant from tradition. When a minister starts a quango, it normally results in more duplication - not less. Mr Lamont appeared to be attempting nothing less than a quango which saved money. Thus he seems to be one of those colossal historical figures who takes a folk art and forces it into a new form: in this case the non-duplicating quango. Only history can tell if he actually succeeds.

Some anthropologists were sceptical yesterday. One of them, Mr Dennis Skinner, the Labour member for Bolsover, demanded: "When these quangos have been placed into the jigsaw, is it going to increase or decrease public expenditure?"

Mr Lamont made the huge claim that he did not expect the policy would result in an increase in public spending.

Mr Skinner apart, Mr Lamont was questioned by a procession of backbenchers on both sides pressing the claims of their constituents as tourist attractions worthy of government support. These were not, on the whole, members for such places as Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford and Edinburgh, but such figures as Mr Andrew Faulds, or Warley East, who emphasized the attractions of the "industrial archaeology of the West Midlands".

Members from Manchester and Glasgow also pressed their claims. (Inexplicably, the members for my own native Hackney, Queen of the East, were silent.) A Tory demanded that signposting on motorways be as good as in France. But another urged that, since his constituency lay in a national park, he was concerned that these signposts be "tastefully and artistically done". Mr Lamont said there were to be experiments in sign-posting of tourist attractions. (Warley East: Gateway to the Andrew Faulds country.)

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attending reception by the East Grinstead Royal Trust at New Zealand House 6.45.

The Prince of Wales visits the IBM factory at Greenock, Renfrewshire 10.15; and as President of the Council for National Academic Awards, attends an awards ceremony in McEwan Hall, Edinburgh, 2.15.

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Signals, attends the British Development Association's Biennial Awards at Grosvenor House, London, 6.45.

Royal Signals Institution Annual London Lecture at the Royal Commonwealth Society, London, 5.50.

Princess Margaret, as Patron of the Royal College of Nursing, attends a reception at the Kensington Exhibition Centre in connexion with the International Congress of Primary Health Care, 6.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the Girls of the Royal Guide, visits Leighton House, 11.45.

The Duke of Gloucester presents the British Development Association's Biennial Awards at the Lakeside Country Club, 8.15.

Other members of the family present included the President's daughter, Caroline (kneeling, third from right).

In Armagh, Mrs Edna Cunningham (left) said her last farewell to her husband.

#### New books - hardbacks

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

Albert, Prince Consort, by Robert Rhodes James (Hamish Hamilton, £2.50). Danebury, Anatomy of an Iron Age Hill Fort, by Barry Cunliffe (Batsford, £14.95). F. E. Smith, First Earl of Birkenhead, by John Campbell (Cape, £30). Forgotten Children, parent-child relations from 1500 to 1900, by Linda A. Pollock (Cambridge, £9.50).

One Brief Shining Moment, Remembering Kennedy, by William Manchester (Michael Joseph, £14.95).

Oxford Readings in Greek Tragedy, edited by Erich Segal (Oxford, £16.50).

The Archaeology of Beekeeping, by Eva Crane (Duckworth, £22).

The Devil of the Spanish Armada, by Garrett Mattingly (Cape, £12.50).

Whale's Almanack 1984 (Whale's, £7).

PH

Royal Signals Institution Annual London Lecture at the Royal Commonwealth Society, London, 5.50. In Gloucester, he opens "The Genius of Venice, 1500-1600" exhibition, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 6.45.

The Duke of Kent visits the factory of Mullard Ltd, Durham, 11.30; and as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits

Century, 29.30.

One Brief Shining Moment, Remembering Kennedy, by William Manchester (Michael Joseph, £14.95).

Oxford Readings in Greek Tragedy, edited by Erich Segal (Oxford, £16.50).

The Archaeology of Beekeeping, by Eva Crane (Duckworth, £22).

The Devil of the Spanish Armada, by Garrett Mattingly (Cape, £12.50).

Whale's Almanack 1984 (Whale's, £7).

PH

London and the South-East: Roadworks on the Alexandra Park approach road affecting Muswell Hill area. Roadworks at Bishopsgate at junction with Threadneedle Street, A13: Temporary lights on Chelmsford Road, south of Braintree, near Cemetery Hill.

Midlands: M6: One carriageway shared between junctions 10 (Walsall) and 11 (Cannock), A5: A1, A446: Roadworks at junction with A4091 at Moxhull, Staffordshire.

North: A66: Temporary lights, one lane at bridge at Eden Lodge, Kirkby Thore, near Appleby, A52: Diverges N of Macclesfield, Cheshire. A1: One carriageway shared between Fairburn and Micklefield, W Yorkshire.

Wales and West: A40: Lane closed northbound Raglan to Monmouth. A55: Temporary roadworks at Brynhydau Bay, junction with A546. A39: One lane temporary lights on Truro road, at junction with A38.

Scotland: A92: Southbound carriageway shared one mile N of Garioch. A92: Single lane at Aberdour, Fife and Central Scotland, Kirkcaldy.

Wales and West: A40: Lane closed northbound Raglan to Monmouth. A55: Temporary roadworks at Brynhydau Bay, junction with A546. A39: One lane temporary lights on Truro road, at junction with A38.

Scotland: A92: Southbound carriageway shared one mile N of Garioch. A92: Single lane at Aberdour, Fife and Central Scotland, Kirkcaldy.

Information supplied by the AA.

#### Best wines

In a blind tasting of 35 wines of Moulin-à-Vent, Beaujolais, Louis Jadot 1981, £5.75, from Vintners of London, best were: Domaine de Moulin-à-Vent, Georges Guérin 1981, £5.17, Michael Morgan and André Simon Wines; La Rochelle, Jacques Depaix 1982, £5.30, O.W. Löeb; Charles Meras 1981, £4.80, Laytons; Domaine Jean-Marie Meizat, Piat 1979, £4.70, Peter Dominic Berry Bros & Rudd 1978, £5.30; Domaine de la Teppe 1982, Chazot Frères £5. M. and W. Gilby, Eton: Georges Dubonnet 1982, £4.80; Bertrand Wines Cellars and Les Amis du Vin, £4.20.

Sources: Decanter, November 1983.

#### Ports dispute

French ports might be affected today by a 24-hour dispute, the RAC said last night and advised travellers to check the situation before setting out.

#### Anniversaries

Births: Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, 1832-57; Hillbrow, New Hampshire, 1804; Manuel de Falla, composer, Granada, 1876; Friedrick William Stoeber, astronomer, Leningrad, 1864; Sir Arthur Pinner, dramatist, London, 1934.

Deaths: Eric Ravill, Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Didsbury, 1945.

George MacBeth and Lisa St Aubin de Teran read from and talk about their book, *Pizza Margherita*, Cambridge, 1985; Friedrick William Stoeber, astronomer, Leningrad, 1864; Sir Arthur Pinner, dramatist, London, 1934.

General: Recital by Hilliard Ensemble, New Hall, Department of Music, University College, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by USSR State Symphony Orchestra, Coliseum Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Recital by Ewald Wiedner (clarinet) and Elsbeth Wiedner (piano), Leeds Institute Gallery, Civic Theatre, Cookridge Street, 7.30.

General: Sale of Georgian, Victorian and other furniture, and works of art, Bearnes, Rainbow, Torquay, Devon, 10.

Ephemera Society Book and Ephemera Fair, Presbury Suite, Cheltenham Racecourse, 10 to 4.30.

Antique furniture and its restoration, by Eric Ravill, Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Didsbury, 1945.

Francesco Cosselli, painter, 1945.

Francesco Cosselli, painter,